PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7450.—Vol. XLIX. *FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1889.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Maggie Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." (LAST NIGHTS.) Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), February 2, at 2.30.
WEDNESDAY MATINÉES.—MASKS AND FACES, WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 6, and WEDNESDAY, February 13, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, &c.; Miss MARY MOORE and Mrs. BERNARD BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 239th Time. TO-MORROW at 2. Doors open at 1.30.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.30 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Fardley Turner, J. Carne, W. Erskine, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.30, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 6.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID, TO-MORROW (Saturday). Overture at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny McNulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Wilmot, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero, 321st Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, L. D'Orsay, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Preceded by, at 8, EDITHA'S BURGLAR. Mr. Lionel Brough as the Burglar. SATURDAY, Feb. 9, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Miss Kate Vaughan as Lady Teazle. Upon the return to this theatre of Mr. Mansfield, early in March, Shakespeare's Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. J. Harris.)
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. OSCAR BERINGER.
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, E. Hendrie, W. Gaise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Forbe, Misses Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 8.0, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.—Business Manager, Henry Ball.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 117th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2.30, last performance of LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES, in consequence of the action taken by the School Board of London. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d. Matinée of "Mamma" to-morrow (Saturday) at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, PAUL JONES. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY, 863rd Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, C. Saumarez, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augards; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by OUTIS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES, doors open 1.30.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and 7.30, Grand Pantomime, CINDERELLA, under direction of Oscar Barrett. Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce.

GERRYMANDERING IN EXTREMIS.

THE spectacle that was presented yesterday in the capitals of the two most advanced nations of Western Europe was not edifying to those of us who cherish a robust faith in the Democratic principle. Both in Paris and in London, in one city in the Chamber, and in the other in the County Council, the men who professed most to believe in the democracy were busy doing their best to juggle the popular vote and evade an appeal to the source of their power. An instructive parallel might be drawn between the manœuvres of the followers of Mr. BOTTOMLEY FIRTH at Spring-gardens and the tactics of the supporters of M. FLOQUET in Paris. The same principle animated both. Both professed to be the real, genuine, and only representatives of progressive democracy, and both were exhausting their energies in contriving some means by which they could gerrymander the governing assembly and avoid that appeal to the people which they knew would result in their own condemnation. M. FLOQUET got his vote of confidence, and Mr. FIRTH, by a judicious capitulation, escaped the defeat which was braved by his followers; but the effect of yesterday's proceedings on both was about as bad as bad can be.

Let us deal with our own gerrymanderers first. The attempt to pack the County Council with the nominees of a party caucus which was never attended by a majority of the Council depended for its success upon the ability of the wirepullers to rush the elections before the moderate, practical business men on the Council could agree upon their nominations. The caucus had its own list ready, cut and dry, and, seeing that Sir CHARLES DILKE'S name no longer disfigured the paper, there might have been fifty members ready to vote it *en bloc*. Fifty members voting solid for a specified list would probably carry their men against sixty-eight whose votes were sprawled over many more than nineteen candidates. It was therefore vital to postpone the election until the non-caucused majority could come to a general understanding by which the best men, including the best names on the Radical list, might be chosen as selected Councillors. Mr. FIRTH felt this so keenly that he published a manifesto in the *Times*, by which he nailed his colours to the mast. The elections of Aldermen must be rushed, that was the order of the day, and if the ring could have depended upon all its nominal members, rushed they would have been. But when it came to the test that happened which we have all along predicted. The ring could not depend upon all its members. Nay, it could not even depend upon its leader. Mr. FIRTH, seeing, with the astuteness of a veteran wirepuller, that the attempt to rush the election would be defeated, and that persistence against the will of the majority would be remembered against him in time to come, capitulated with the best grace possible and went over to the majority. The decapitated minority insisted upon going to the vote, and were soundly beaten. They will do well to take the lesson to heart, and give up their absurd idea of Council packing. If only they had faith, even as a grain of mustard seed, in their own principles, they would not shrink with such nervous dread from the horrible prospect of having to rely upon the support of the democratic mass outside. The householders of London afford a far more solid foundation for a truly progressive policy than the most mechanical majority that ever was got together by gerrymandering wirepullers.

In France unfortunately the gerrymanderers achieved a temporary victory. The Ministry which the electorate has condemned whenever it had an opportunity seeks to evade the consequences of its own unpopularity by proposing restrictive legislation more befitting an Empire than a Republic. Their favourite nostrum is that of repacking the electoral cards. It does not matter to them that the present mode of voting by large constituencies was established by the Radicals as an infallible specific to enable them to smash, pulverize, and destroy their opponents. It has not answered their turn. So now they are harking back to small constituencies all in the vain hope that when the size of the electoral division is altered they may become more amenable to Radical manipulation. It is all very absurd. The man at the maintop hears the captain on the quarter-deck sing out through his speaking-trumpet fierce objurgations ordering him down below, and the only idea of the fellow up aloft is whether by changing the shape of the Captain's speaking-trumpet, "Confound you, come down," might become "God bless you, stay where you are." It is not by the manipulation of electoral machinery that you can reconcile a nation to an Administration which it detests. Still less is it possible to stifle national discontent by making war on the bill-sticker. "The Republic is in danger" therefore let us impound the paste-pot, is surely the *reductio ad absurdum* of a Coercionist Government. "The existing means of action against openly hostile parties are inadequate." Just so say all usurpers; and as M. DE BLOWITZ says to-day in one of those momentary gleams of good sense which occur in his telegrams, "With universal suffrage a Government which resists the majority is a usurper." This, of course, is equally true—so far as it is true, for it has its limitations—of all popular Governments. An Administration which employs threats of gerrymandering to defeat the will of the people, only differs in kind, but not in principle, from the Government of a military dictator which disposes of its political opponents by the summary argument of a whiff of grapeshot.

THE NEW EDITION OF "MODERN PAINTERS."

A Visit to Mr. Ruskin's Publisher.

THE new edition of Mr. Ruskin's *magnum opus*, the first copies of which are to be issued to-day, is the biggest job by far that his present publisher has undertaken. The money value of the edition, at its retail price, is not far short of £20,000. The weight of the special hand-made copies is over six tons. The publication of any book of these dimensions would be a heavy undertaking; but "Modern Painters" is a portfolio of engravings, as well as a library of literature. It is the most important of all Mr. Ruskin's literary works, but it was also in its original form one of the most elaborate and beautiful collections of illustrations ever issued. Mr. Allen is responsible, not only for the re-publication of the book, but for the re-issue of these illustrations—comprising eighty-seven full-page engravings, and over 200 woodcuts. Such an undertaking would obviously put to a crucial test the interesting experiment in publishing which Mr. Ruskin initiated now nearly twenty years ago. We therefore despatched a representative to Orpington to learn how the task was proceeding, and to obtain, if it were permitted, a private view of the book itself. The following is our representative's report of his visit:—

Publishing as a Family Industry.

I found the little house and household (of which I gave you a description on a former occasion: see *P.M.G.* of March 23 and 28, 1887) taxed to its uttermost by the new enterprise. Indeed, a new room had been specially added to the premises to stock the copies of this bulky book. Nothing in any of the largest publishing houses could excel the neatness and precision of the arrangements. Indeed, the new warehouse in this country villa on the Kentish hills reminded me of nothing so much as some careful housewife's linen-closet—only that the sheets were the sheets of a book. And just as in a well-ordered household each member has a daily task marked out, so here each member of Mr. Allen's helpful family has his share, or hers, in the work of publishing. As I glanced round at the piles of "Modern Painters" (each set of six volumes weighing 29 lbs.) I thought it would be hard on the packer. Every one was going to lend him a hand, but even so it had been found necessary for once to bring in outside help, and two men from London have been busy all this week in doing up the parcels for distribution, which will leave to-day in special vans, direct by road, to the principal booksellers: "Modern Painters" will thus be Ruskinian to the end, and every devout purchaser in London will have the satisfaction of knowing that his copy came by road, and not by rail.

Printing as a Village Industry.

But indeed "the Master's" ideals have been adhered to throughout in the production of this final edition of his chief work. "About the plates I shall have plenty to tell you presently," said Mr. Allen; "but first let me say that the binding has been done by my usual binder, Mr. Mansell; I need not add that there is no machine stitching about it, but only honest hand work. With regard to the printing of the letterpress, the New York *Critic* remarked the other day that 'there was something very attractive in the idea of this printing-house off in the fields, far from the city's rush and roar. Instead of the compositor snatching a hasty lunch at his case, with the smell of the inky rollers in his nostrils and the noise of the stone-paved streets in his ears, he may step outside of the composing-room into a rose-perfumed garden at Orpington, and munch his

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

One way by which ladies fair can always try to enter into married bliss is what in Continental papers is generally stated to be "no longer an uncommon way." They employ the matrimonial agent, and can have the choice between a multitude of candidates for marriage. Another means of obtaining a similar object has quite lately been employed by a young German widow. She had 3 marks (3*s.*) in a savings bank, but in order to attract suitors by her wealth, she put the figures 622 before the 3 in her bank-book, and then displayed the latter on every possible occasion. A gentleman farmer who wanted money went into the trap, married the widow, and was only disenchanted when, five days after the wedding, his wife was arrested for fraud. The fact that she had bought her trousseau on the strength of her imaginary wealth caused her judges to harden their hearts greatly against her, and she is now beginning her term of five years' penal servitude.

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Chacun à son goût. Lovers are strange people, whose interests are often contrary to the predilections of ordinary mortals. But that any young couple should consider it the acme of happiness to drive about the streets in the privacy of a noisy cab seems too insane even for "love's delirium." This, however, is the way in which Archduchess Marie Valerie, of Austria, before the sad blow which has just fallen had scattered all joy, and her fiancé, Archduke Francis Salvator, enjoyed themselves. Seated in one of Vienna's far-famed cabs, they drove about the capital, rejoicing at the strange and wonderful sensations occasioned by the doings of the mysterious vehicle to two people who have hitherto been accustomed only to the noiseless, springy motion of the Court carriage.

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In the education of his five sons the German Emperor out-Spartans the very Spartans themselves. At six o'clock the four eldest boys get up, at seven their lessons begin, and what with military drill, with music, and other lessons, only an hour and a half is left for daily recreation. Surely this is rather hard on lively little lads, the eldest of whom is only seven years old.

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The little Crown Prince, by the way, has his own suite of apartments, where, under a tutor, he is absolute monarch of all he surveys. This "all" includes a very scant allowance of toys, for the Emperor, not unwisely, holds that many and costly toys neither increase a child's happiness nor allow those qualities to be developed which are brought out when a child has to turn to its own resources for filling up its leisure hours.

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The Düsseldorf artists of the Malkasten, who always celebrate the arrival of Prince Carnival in a very elaborate manner, are going to do special honour to him this year. The "motif" of their festival will be "Albrecht Dürer's Visit to Venice," and the Venetian artists of 1505 will be represented; among them Titian, Giorgione, Palmavecchio, Giovanni Bellini, and others, as they received the German master in the city of the Doges. Any one who has ever been present at one of the Malkasten's costume fêtes will appreciate the value of the news, and it is well worth going to Germany in order to see what the Künstler Maskenfest, with the rich garbs of the Venetian lords and ladies of the sixteenth century, is like.

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A curious case has just been decided in the Frankfort law courts. A few years ago the collection of coins owned by the town of Cologne had been robbed of several valuable pieces of money. Among these was a large thaler of the time of Karl V., which had got into the possession of a Hamburg collector, who sold it to an antiquarian firm at Frankfort. The men of Cologne, hearing of this, sent to demand their own, but the firm, not unnaturally, objected, having paid £27 for the coin. The judges deemed that the Cologne collection had a right to its stolen thaler, and it is now again reposing in state among its former fellows.

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The first person who congratulated the German Emperor last Sunday on the occasion of his birthday was a postillion who drove the mail-cart across the Palace square at 5 A.M. When he arrived beneath the windows of the Emperor's bedroom, he began to blow on his trumpet the old German song, "Schierdreissig Jahre bist du alt," and a movement of the curtains in the bed-room showed that the congratulation had been accepted.

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The Paris Panthéon is putting on its gayest holiday garb in order to celebrate on Sunday next the inauguration of the statue of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. All there is of great men and learned at Paris, from President Carnot downward, will assist at the ceremony, which includes a concert by some of the most celebrated of French singers.

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M. E. Mayer, the editor of the *Lanterne*, must have felt rather desperate when the returns of last Sunday's poll came in at his office. He had betted 10,000 francs against M. A. Meyer, editor of the *Gaulois*, that Boulanger would be defeated, while M. Meyer staked 20,000 francs on the *brav' général's* success.

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The *Evénement*, in stating these facts, adds "and we will engage ourselves to stake 10,000 f. against 5,000 that, after a year has elapsed, M. Boulanger will have ceased to be the man of providence and the man of salvation."

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The women of Denmark have sent a petition to the President of the Riksdag, signed by 20,000 of their number, demanding universal suffrage. Fourteen thousand of the signatures are those of married women. A "social and political" school for women has also recently been opened at Copenhagen, where contemporary history, constitutional and moral law, and psychology are taught.

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"I have come without a keeper," was Dr. Geffcken's smiling remark as he arrived at the institution for diseases of the nerves at Kreuzlingen, near Constance, where he is at present undergoing a course of treatment. "My brain," he added, "is rather tired, but still in better health than is agreeable to some people. I have come to recruit, for I shall want all my strength before many days are over."

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A Madrid correspondent tells the following charming story, apropos of the death of the sister of Señor Emilio Castelar:—The Queen Regent received the news in the midst of the bustle of the birthday festivities of the little King, as she entered the reception-room where the guests were assembled for the great banquet. She did not call for one of her high functionaries, but said to the President of the Council himself, "Go and tell M. Castelar that I forget that he is the head of the Republican party; that I only see in him a national glory, a great orator, an artist who has no peer, and that I have the deepest sympathy with him in his loss, both as Spaniard and as Sovereign."

meal with no noise to disturb him save that of the busy bees or the babbling brook. And how much better work he can do amid such surroundings! No wonder that Ruskin's books are so beautifully printed!' As applied to us here, this is of course incorrect: for my printing is all done by Messrs. Hazell, Watson, and Viney, at Aylesbury; but in substance the New York writer was not far wrong. Messrs. Hazell's place at Aylesbury is quite an ideal printing-office—with light and cheerful buildings, allotment gardens, recreation grounds, clubs, a magazine, and all the other machinery for 'mutual improvement.' You may care to know, by the way, that this edition of 'Modern Painters' took over 600 reams of paper for the ordinary copies; they are printed on specially made toned paper, of fine surface but tough texture, which weighed in all well over fifteen tons. The hand-made paper for the special copies was also made by Whatman expressly for this book, and is of a size and weight never before manufactured. The type, too, was a special fount cast expressly for this work, and indeed the printing has, I may say, been done throughout quite regardless of cost."

TRICKS OF THE PLATE-PRINTING TRADE.

"This is even more the case," continued Mr. Allen, "with regard to the printing of the plates. Mr. Robert Smith, to whom I entrusted the work, is an out-and-out good and honest workman. Curiously enough, he was an apprentice to the printer who did the original edition for Messrs. Smith and Elder, and he was as anxious as I to get the best possible results from each plate. I do not know where else I could have gone to get equally good work, for Mr. Smith is a workman himself, and gives close and continuous personal superintendence. Even so, some of the delay in publishing the book has been due to the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of conscientious workmen. Such men are never over-abundant, and a great many of them have been drawn off by Professor Herkomer to his workshops at Bushey. However, I have not stinted Mr. Smith in the price, and that is the main essential. You have no idea of the tricks to which plate-printers often resort—and necessarily—owing to the cutting down of the price: the mixture of soft soap with the ink is one way—so a workman told me himself—in which time is saved and the work scamped."

THE HISTORY OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

From the printing of the plates, the conversation turned to the preparation of the plates themselves, and here the curious may be glad of some detailed particulars. The plates in the new edition of "Modern Painters" may be divided under four heads:—(1) new plates, not included in any previous edition; (2) plates of which the originals have been destroyed and which have been re-engraved for the present edition; (3) plates in a like case which have been mechanically reproduced; and (4) original plates retouched. The *additional plates* are three in number, and it is these which will always give a unique value among collectors to the present edition. The subjects of them are "Chateau de Blois," "Dawn after the Wreck," and "Lake of Zug." They were all etched by Mr. Ruskin in 1859, from Turner's drawings, and engraved by T. Lupton. Intended for the fifth volume, they were held back owing to the anxiety of Mr. Ruskin's father to see the work fairly off his son's hands. The *re-engraved plates* are nine in number, and include some of the best known illustrations in the book—such as "The Lombard Apennine" and "Monte Rosa." Three other plates had also been destroyed, but Mr. Allen fortunately had in his possession early proofs of the original etchings, and from these *photogravures* have been executed for the present edition by the Goupil process (Messrs. Boussod, Valadon, and Co.). "Finally, the remaining plates have all been looked to," said Mr. Allen, "with loving care by myself and my son (Mr. Hugh Allen), both in retouching where necessary and also in superintendence of printing. As for the result, I must leave you to judge for yourself."

SOME CRUEL COMPARISONS.

The results, I may say at once, seem to me wholly admirable. It is positively cruel to compare the plates in the new edition with those in the last one; or rather, there is no comparison at all. "No retouched plate," says Mr. Ruskin in his epilogue, "is ever really worth the original one." This must have been said, I think, either before Mr. Ruskin had seen the actual results in this case, or in order to humour possessors of the early editions who grudge the rest of us the fresh chance now given. The *re-touched* plates have gained immensely in precision and brilliancy, and lost nothing, that I can see, in delicacy. I asked Mr. Allen how long this minutely laborious task had taken him. "A year and a half," he replied; "and a year and a half's very hard work, too," added his wife. The *re-engraved* plates stand on a different footing, though even here the new is little, if at all, inferior to the old. The "Lombard Apennine" and "St. George of the Seaweed," re-engraved by Mr. Allen, are extremely effective. "Truth and Untruth of Stones," by Mr. C. A. Tomkins, is less successful. The five plates re-engraved by Mr. G. Cook are very creditable pieces of work. It may interest some readers to know the cost of this kind of work. For one plate (No. 80, "Rocks at Rest") Mr. Allen told me he had paid £15; for another, a more elaborate (No. 81: "Rocks in Unrest"), £40. But over and above any questions of the quality of the engravings, the new edition has one indisputable advantage in the India paper and the larger sized sheet. This is especially noticeable in the largest plates, which in previous editions have been ruined by having no margins. As an example, I may refer to No. 67, an engraving of a Turner sky by Armytage—a *tour de force* of the engraver's art, now for the first time seen to proper advantage. Apart from the illustrations, the present edition differs from others in that all Mr. Ruskin's subsequent notes are embodied; whilst in a sixth and supplementary volume there is not only a most elaborate index, but also a bibliography of the book and a careful collation of all the different editions.

GOOD BUSINESS.

The favourable view of the new edition which I venture to express after attentive examination appears to have been shared—in advance and "on spec."—by the trade and the public. The whole of the special edition—consisting of 450 copies—has been subscribed (and to a large extent paid for) in advance. Mr. Allen showed me a letter from a private customer who had applied too late, and who had not been able to get a copy promised him by the booksellers for less than £14 14s.—an advance of £4 4s. Of the ordinary edition Mr. Allen has orders in hand already for 800. I hope I am not committing an indiscretion by saying that Mr. Ruskin's receipts from this one edition of one book alone will not in the end be less than £6,000. So at least I have worked out the sum. His system of publishing "in the wilds of Kent" has been called unpractical and even mad; there seems to be some method in such madness.

MR. RUSKIN'S RELIGIOUS CREED.

Finally, I am permitted to make a few extracts from the interesting "epilogue"—dated "Chamouni, Sunday, September 16, 1888"—with which Mr. Ruskin concludes this final and complete edition of his principal book, and sums up the essence of its teaching. The "vital purpose" of "Modern Painters" was, he says:—

"The claim of the Personal relation of God to man as the source of all human, as distinguished from brutal, virtue and art." "The religious faith," he continues, "on which my own art teaching is based has never been further defined nor have I wished to define it further, than in the sentence beginning the theoretical part of 'Modern Painters':—'Man's use and purpose is to be the witness of the glory of God, and to advance that glory by his reasonable obedience and resultant happiness.' Nothing is here said of any tradition of Fall, or of any scheme of Redemption: nothing of Eternal Punishment, nothing of Immortal Life. It is assumed only that man can love and obey a living Spirit; and can be happy in the presence and guidance of a Personal Deity, otherwise than a mollusc, a beetle, or a baboon."

After some further definitions and distinctions, and a characteristic attack upon "the horror and shame of the false Evangelical Religion in recommending souls to God, not for their humility, but for their sin," Mr. Ruskin concludes as follows:—

And now in writing beneath the cloudless peace of the snows of Chamouni, what must be the really final words of the book which their beauty inspired and their strength guided, I am able, with yet happier and calmer heart than heretofore, to enforce its simplest assurance of Faith, that the knowledge of what is beautiful leads on, and is the first step, to the knowledge of the things which are lovely and of good report; and that the laws, the life, and the joy of beauty in the material world of God, are as eternal and sacred parts of His creation as in the world of spirits, virtue; and in the world of angels, praise.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Balfour seems to have determined to leave Mr. O'Brien no reason to complain of his leniency to him on this, his second imprisonment. The scene at Clonmel yesterday, when Mr. O'Brien was forcibly dispossessed of his clothes by main force, and clothed in prison apparel while partially insensible, owing to the violence with which his resistance had been overcome, will be read with painful feelings throughout both countries. Mr. O'Brien at the present moment seems to be sitting in his shirt in the Clonmel cell, for he took off the prison raiment as soon as the warders had left him. Mr. O'Brien had his hair clipped and his spectacles taken away, so that he is now practically blind, naked, and cropped in an Irish gaol. It is not surprising that even among supporters of the Government this news is considered an unnecessary aggravation of the situation.

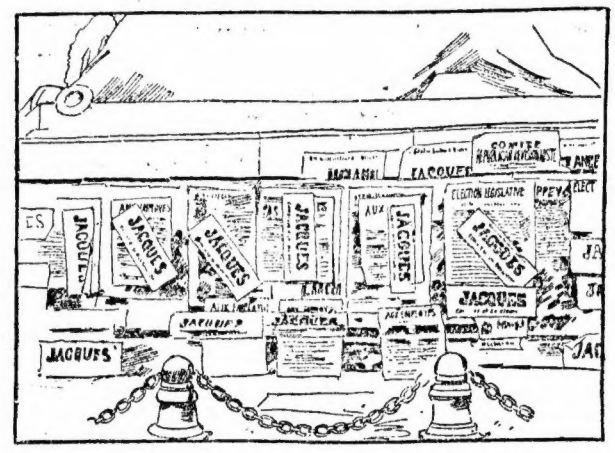
We have never seen the wisdom of making a stand-up fight against overwhelming odds in a prison cell against the indignities which Government have it in their power to inflict upon prisoners. It is a perfectly allowable thing and good policy to make the maximum of resistance, and to do everything that can bring the Government that is administering the Coercion Act into ridicule and contempt; but it is not wise to go and dash your head against a stone wall merely in order to testify your disapproval of the owners of the wall in question. It would no doubt give a great stimulus to the national cause in Ireland if Mr. O'Brien were to compel the Government to torture him to death, and if after racking him they burned him alive on College Green, the effect would be still more magnificent. But we have a better use to make of William O'Brien than to use him as a mere object-lesson of Tory brutality, and we sincerely hope that he will consent to wear the clothes which may be necessary to prevent his dying from exposure. He has done enough for honour, and can now yield to *force majeure*.

We are very glad to read Mr. Goschen's remarks last night about the volunteers. It is a discreditable thing, indeed, that it should still be necessary for so strong a patriot and so influential a Minister to have to complain of the way in which the 230,000 stalwart volunteers are treated by military authorities. Whether in his capacity as member for St. George's, Hanover-square, or as Chancellor of the Exchequer, or as one of the leaders of the Liberal Unionists, he is bound to urge upon the Government that this question of the volunteers should be thoroughly fought out. He admits three things—(1) that they should be enrolled with the regular army; (2) that they should be armed with the best weapon available; and (3) that military authorities should have the whole of their plans in such a state of readiness that any volunteer in the country would know exactly where to go and what to do in case of war. What a satire it is upon our military authorities that Mr. Goschen should have to press such elementary principles as these when Lord Wolseley is stumping the country to demand the conscription. It will be time enough to talk about giving the War Office the whole manhood of the country when it ceases to turn up its nose at the quarter of a million of fighting men who are already enrolled in the volunteer forces.

Another matter in which it might be as well if the War Office would do its duty is the scandal of the Hon. Artillery Company. Since the arms of this ancient company were seized by the War Office in order to avenge an imaginary insult to the Prince of Wales, no steps seem to have been taken towards bringing the dispute to a satisfactory settlement. What ought to be done is very simple: the arms should be restored, and apology made to the members of the company for the injustice with which they have been treated, and a humble request presented by his Royal Highness that he might be allowed to resume his position as Captain-General of the force. Under these circumstances the Prince might be allowed to come back, in the hope that the lesson which has been taught him will avert the danger of his again extending his patronage to such officers as the Duke of Portland and his adjutant.

The news from Samoa is serious. England and Germany have agreed to respect the neutrality and independence of the group, and the Americans have said frankly that they do not intend to tolerate any interference with the *status quo*. But the Germans have already declared war upon the Samoan King, and are threatening to search all vessels for contraband of war. How neutrality and independence can co-exist with declarations of war, and enforcement of the extreme rights of blockade, does not clearly appear. Neither do we quite understand our position. Are we at war with Samoa or are we not? We are said to be solidaire with the Germans at Samoa as at Zanzibar. We must then be at war both in Polynesia and in Africa with peoples with whom we have no quarrel, and all for the love of *les beaux yeux* of Prince Bismarck.

The best commentary on M. Floquet's proposal to save the Republic by suppressing the bill-sticker is the following sketch taken on the



spot the other day. "Jacques," it will be seen, was more prominent than "Boulanger," and anything that could be done by wiping out the Boulanger bills has been tried—and found wanting—already.

It is amusing to find that Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Suakin, has undertaken all off his own bat to enter into negotiations with Osman Digna. The result, however, can hardly be said to be satisfactory. Mr. Burleigh asked Osman for a frank expression of the true cause of his enmity, and inquired whether peace was not possible. Osman's reply was to the point. He said he was fighting to establish the true religion, and he was quite sure that we English would yet live to embrace Mahdism. Failing that happy consummation, Osman seems to intend to go on fighting, so long, at least, as an English foot remains on African soil. "If the Englishmen keep to their sea as before," said Osman, "we will not interfere with them. They must not try to walk on our land!" That is Osman Digna all over. He is an irreconcileable who must be either smashed or starved out. There is no reason, however, to believe that the tribes round Suakin share his extreme views, and they might once again be employed as they were before in making the place too hot to hold him.

Yesterday's division at the County Council enables one to form some sort of idea of the state of parties. The majority by which the gerrymanderers were defeated was 66 strong. But the normal strength of the "moderates" is only forty-eight. There would seem, therefore to have been eighteen Progressives, who voted independently. As a matter of fact, the number was larger, for some of the Moderates were not present at the meeting. Roughly speaking, one may classify the Council as follows:—

Progressives:—	
Machine men	45
Independents	25
"Moderates"	48

The casting vote, therefore, will permanently rest with the "Progressive independents." Nothing could be better.

It is impossible at present to say who the constituent members of this group are; but here are the names of the Progressives who voted yesterday against the so-called "Stalwarts:"—

Carr-Gomm, F. C.
Chapman, Rev. H. B.
Compton, Earl.
Doubleday, W. B.
Firth, J. F. B.
Fry, F. C.
Grigsby, W. E.
Hopkins, A. B.
Jones. J.
Lawson, H. L. W., M.P.
Lemon, W. G.
Martineau, P^s M.
Maule, T. W.
Monkswell, Lord
Osborn, G. W.
Rhodes, J. G.
Rosebery, Earl of
Sinclair, Captain
Strong, R.

An interesting feature in the division was the cross-voting of members for the same constituencies. Thus, of the Chelsea members, Mr. Osborn voted one way, Mr. Æneas Smith the other. And similarly with the members for North Islington, Rotherhithe, Peckham, and East Finsbury. This again is a healthy sign. It shows that members of the majority intend to exercise independent judgment, and have not all been captured by the wirepullers of any party machine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COUNTY COUNCILS IN THE COUNTRY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I observe that yesterday one of your Occasional Notes infers that when the County Council elections are complete you will be able to gauge the extent to which county gentlemen have performed their duties in the past, and virtually to gather from the results of the elections whether the people are satisfied with what you rightly call "the ascendency of quarter sessions." I cannot speak for manufacturing counties, but in agricultural counties I think I may say that the results of the elections will show to a very limited extent the feeling of the working classes as to past or future county government. No doubt there will be a certain number of new men elected, but I fear that in the main the ascendency of quarter sessions, under the name of a County Council, will remain. The vote in agricultural divisions has very largely been local and personal. Private generosity and neighbourly feeling have been largely and successfully drawn upon in procuring votes. This would I think be natural at the first election, even if the Act had been a thoroughgoing one, but as a matter of fact the working classes take very little interest in most of the subjects to which the Act relates, because they are not directly affected by them. Working and poor men and women in villages are most interested in the election of guardians, the administration of the Poor Law and the extension of outdoor relief, parish vestry reform, the proper administration of parochial charities, free education, the regulation of the liquor traffic, and the reform of the administration of justice in petty sessions. Not one of these subjects, which form a part of the daily lives of the people, is touched by the Local Government Act. In my own constituency there exists great political activity. The people eagerly listen to speeches, and seek for information upon the subjects which I have named, but when, after addressing them upon these subjects, we are obliged to tell them that none of them are dealt with in the Act, is it any wonder that they feel that their votes for these county councillors are valueless to themselves, and that they may conscientiously give them from mere personal and local considerations. The political feeling exists as strongly as ever, because the people know that in the House of Commons these subjects can be debated and decided, and that some day by their votes they will get them decided, so as to benefit the working classes and the poor, and to do away the bad effects of the ascendency of what are falsely called the respectable classes.—Yours, &c.,

Wealdstone House, R.S.O., Middlesex, Jan. 30, 1889. HENRY P. COBB.

ADMIRAL MAXSE AND THE PEACE SOCIETY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I regret that Admiral Maxse should, in his communication entitled "England's Dereliction of Duty," have only told half the story of what happened eighteen years ago, and why the Peace Society, which, by-the-by, the Admiral never loses the chance of sneering at, opposed the intervention which he and his friends advocated. I very well remember all the circumstances, as to me was entrusted the task of organizing the opposition to which the Admiral refers. Sir, it was not friendly intervention which we opposed at the St. James's Hall and other meetings which were got up by Admiral Maxse and his friends, but armed intervention. Everybody would, I believe, have hailed with delight an offer of friendly intervention on the part of our Government; but such intervention was made next to impossible because of the language employed at public meetings by those who advocated our interference. Amongst those who urged intervention Mr. Bradlaugh stood almost alone in opposing the employment of force, and had those with whom he was then co-operating acted upon his advice the opposition of the Peace Society would have been unnecessary, and our Government might have been induced to offer its friendly services; but when the advocates of intervention talked about backing up their remonstrances with a contingent of British soldiers they made intervention impossible. To have said to the German troops, flushed with a series of victories, We advise you to raise the siege of Paris, and if you don't follow our advice we shall send a portion of our army to make you, would have been madness, but that is what was said by the advocates of intervention. If Admiral Maxse challenges my assertion, perhaps he will explain why, at the St. James's Hall meeting, a working man protested against the proposal to send our troops to oppose the Germans, and amidst the laughter of the meeting went on to say, "Why, you could not send more than ten or twenty thousand soldiers, and that little lot the German army would gobble up some morning for breakfast." "If I had my way," said the speaker, "I would send to the front all the men who are demanding the employment of force." If armed intervention was not advocated, why that protesting speech, which hundreds of men still remember? No, Sir, let the saddle be put on the right horse. It was not the Peace Society, but Admiral Maxse and his over-zealous, indiscreet friends who made friendly intervention impossible.—Yours, &c.,

23, *Bedford street, Strand.* W. R. CREMER,
Secretary International Arbitration League.

THE PANTOMIMIC POODLE OF DRURY LANE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHARLES LAURI.

C. LAURI, JUN.

As London is going to the pantomime, and London is talking about the poor dogs, we sent a representative to call on Mr. Charles Lauri, the famous animal man at Drury Lane. "Come in," cried a voice, gentle and low as a little girl's, in response to our tap. We entered. Seated on a chair was a poodle dog, with what appeared to be the head of a youth of about fourteen years of age. "Mr. Charles Lauri?" I asked, incredulously. I had expected to see a gentleman of maturity. "Yes, I am he," replied the same gentle tones. "Wait till I put my head on, you'll recognize me then." Sure enough the Drury Lane dog was before me, the self-same agile creature that I had seen only a few moments before causing a vast audience unbounded delight with its curious antics. "May I ask your age, Mr. Lauri?" "No objection to the question," smiled the Drury Lane dog; "I'm just twenty-nine." "Dear me, you don't look over fifteen! I was very much struck with your performance. Your jumping through hoops and falling on your hands was wonderfully like the real article—I mean the performing dog. You must find it very hard work."—"I do. Doing two shows daily, it is terribly trying: but, like the donkey and the shavings, I'm getting used to it." "May I ask at what age you first appeared?"—"Yes; I was six years old. I appeared as a little page boy in the 'Fire Fiend' at Holden's Music Hall, Birmingham. My father let me go on and told me to do what I liked, I did some grotesque business that amused the Birmingham audience so thoroughly that I was allowed to remain in the cast, and appeared nightly after. I may mention that I am the youngest member of the original Lauri family. My father was one of the first to introducethe 'trapbusiness,' and played with the late Flexmore and Boleno, at Drury Lane, when Mr. Strange had the theatre, something like twenty years back."

MR. POODLE.

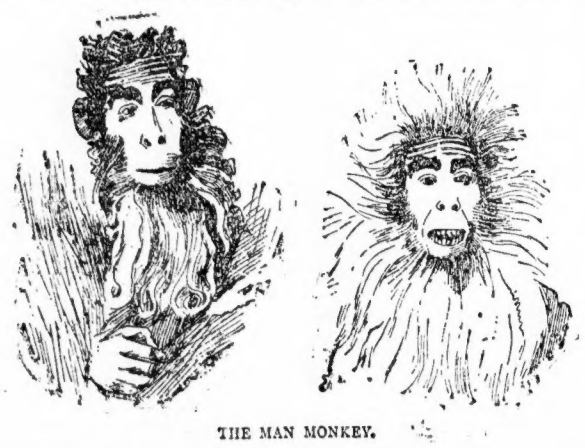
"Do you ever visit the provinces?"—"No. I go straight away with my troupe at the end of each pantomime, only returning in time for the next one—either to Paris, Brussels, Vienna, Dresden, or St. Petersburg, at either of which places I am a greater favourite even than in London."

"Are your various animal impersonations taken from life?"—"Oh, yes. I have had poodles of every description, monkeys without number, and I flatter myself that I have acquired all their 'business.' When I first contemplated attempting the Bear I purchased a young one and daily watched its habits. I may mention that I consider this latter my very best assumption, and it has undoubtedly been my greatest success everywhere."

"Your profession is a risky one. A broken limb, I presume, occasionally forms an item in the evening's programme?"—"No, I consider that I have been wonderfully lucky in that respect, also; I have had, however, a few accidents. Once, when playing at the Eden Theatre, in Paris, I was enacting the part of an old man in a pantomime called 'Love in a Tub.' In a certain scene a number of soldiers fire a volley at my feet, the effect of which is supposed to blow me out of sight, my shattered remains falling from the 'flies' immediately after. On this particular night my father, who was working with us—begged me not to do the 'out of sight jump,' he felt 'a presentiment of coming evil,' he said. I simply laughed, and told him that it would not do to disappoint the audience.

I was pulled up to the 'flies' by means of an invisible wire, attached to and worked by indiarubber springs. The volley was fired: up I went, quick as lightning. The men in the 'flies' failed to catch me, and let me down, instead of the usual 'dummy,' representing my 'shattered remains.' I fell, like a monkey, on all fours, rebounded from the boards, something like ten feet, to the back of the stage, but managed to pick myself up and make my accustomed bow just as the curtain went down. Then I fainted. Every one considered me done for; they carried me to my hotel; the doctor attended me. Then I was put to bed; and, strange to say, slept soundly till next morning. When the doctor came again he was amazed to find that no limbs were broken. 'I regret to inform you, Mr. Lauri,' he said, 'that you have lost every one of your teeth through this dire calamity.' I put my fingers to my mouth, scraped off the black indiarubber which I had used in the part I had played for the purpose of giving the effect of an utter absence of teeth, and proved to the startled medico that all my masticators were quite safe and sound. I did not recover from the effects of that jump for four months. On another occasion, at the Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris, I was playing 'monkey' in a piece called 'The Donkey's Skin.' In one scene a chandelier falls and I come through the ceiling, falling on to the stage immediately after the chandelier. As usual, I was standing on a stage up in the flies. When I heard the crash of glass I seized the handles of the invisible wires, and fell. The careless 'fly-men' had placed the indiarubber springs over the gas battens; they were melted, and gone wrong. I came down thirty feet, with nothing to break my fall but the broken glass under mynaked feet. As the 'bear' and 'monkey' I am compelled to use my naked feet in consequence of the climbing. I went about on crutches for some months after that. The little boys of Paris and Brussels are fond of calling me 'puss'; they made great fun out of the sight of 'puss' on crutches." "Have you any objection to tell me the amount of your weekly earnings at the present season?"—"Not the least; I receive £50 per week, and mean to stay with Mr. Augustus Harris as long as he cares to keep me."

POOR PUSS.



THE MAN MONKEY.

"Dog scene on in ten minutes," cries the voice of the call boy, putting his head in at the door. Mr. Charles Lauri hastily resumes his poodle head, carefully examines his tail to see that it is all there, tries over a few deep-chested growls: and is gone.

NEW BOOKS.

"THE FOLK-LORE OF PLANTS."

"The Folk-Lore of Plants." By T. F. Thistleton Dyer. (Chatto and Windus.) There has of late been such an abundance of bulky volumes dealing with plant and flower lore that a new writer on the subject has, *nolens volens*, to repeat often what others have said before him. This is, therefore, naturally the case in the present collection of plant-lore, and much which is quoted from herbalists and botanists is very well known. But Maundeville and Gerarde and many more recent authorities on the stories and legends connected with plants are almost inexhaustible treasuries, and Mr. Dyer has succeeded in collecting a good deal that is new and fresh. Here is one curious story out of a great number, which are grotesque, humorous, poetic, or fantastic, and which are to be found on almost every page of the book:—

Professor Mannhardt relates a strange legend current in Mecklenburg to the effect that in a certain secluded and barren spot, where a murder had been committed, there grows up every day at noon a peculiarly-shaped thistle, unlike any other of its kind. On inspection there are to be seen human arms, hands, and heads, and as soon as twelve heads have appeared the weird plant vanishes. On one occasion a shepherd happened to pass the mysterious spot where the thistle was growing, when instantly his arms were paralyzed and his staff became tinder.

There is also a very interesting chapter on Plant Proverbs, and another on Children's Rhymes and Games, both of which add greatly to the value of what is a good collection of valuable folk and plant lore. The book has also the advantage of being supplied with a capital index.

"UNCLE PIPER OF PIPER'S HILL."

"Uncle Piper of Piper's Hill." By "Tasma." (Trübner and Co.) Good Australian novels are by no means rare in the modern book market, but good novels by Australian authors are far less frequent, and it is therefore with much pleasure that we welcome "Tasma's" charming Melbourne story. There is nothing novel, nothing striking in the plot, and at first sight it appears almost as if there might be something hackneyed in the production of an old Englishman who, after having "roughed it" in his youth in the colony, has amassed great riches, to share in which he invites his poor relations in England, when he has grown old and lonely. But in spite of the old uncle, in spite of a young curate who goes out to recruit his health which he has lost while labouring at the East-end, and who falls in love with a young beauty on board ship in the orthodox fashion, the whole story is as fresh and bright and lifelike as if these stock characters had never before been used. In the course of her narrative of the events which befell the inhabitants of Piper's Hill "Tasma" introduces the reader to a number of interesting people, and in her delicate delineation of character succeeds in creating, in gentle Margaret, brilliant Laura, and angelic little Louie, some exquisite studies of child life and young womanhood. Tom Piper, the *nouveau riche*, is also a delightful figure, and a man to whom much is forgiven for the sake of his affection for his sister and his little girl. The "plot," if plot there be, is formed by various love entanglements caused by a heartless young beauty, but after a few very pathetic chapters, in which the authoress is at her very best, the dénouement comes in a very satisfactory form. The tone throughout the book is pure and healthy, the narrative brisk and cheerful, and there is every indication that "Tasma" will some day take her place among the first and best of Australian writers of fiction.

"A BROAD CHURCH PIONEER."

"A Memoir of Alexander Ross, D.D." (Isbister.) It is curious to find Dr. Ross's biographer remarking that his life was "singularly free from stirring incident." When he died in the February of last year he did not leave behind him, we may venture to say, a single clergyman that had gone through the same experiences. Left fatherless at ten—he was the son of the minister of Crawford, in Lanarkshire—he at once "took upon himself the leading of the family devotions." At fourteen he was thrown into the little world of a Scotch University. "After sixteen he never cost his mother a penny." He was meditating entry into the ministry when the Disruption controversy convulsed all Scotland. He was not one of the four hundred and ninety who followed Dr. Chalmers out of the Hall of the Assembly, for he was then neither minister nor elder, but he had been "stumping" the country to proclaim Free Church principles, and in the year after the Disruption he was ordained—the ceremony being performed, we are told, on the hill side—to a Free Church charge. Then came a move to Brighton, and with the move a new set of influences, which made the bounds of the Longer and Shorter Catechism seem too narrow for him. The natural end of such things was not long delayed. Ross was "libelled" before the Presbytery of London on sundry charges of heresy, and, after being heard in his defence, was expelled; an offer to resign not being accepted. His congregation followed him to another chapel, and for some six years he had the very burdensome distinction of being, so to speak, a church in himself. Then, in 1866, the "Essays and Reviews" judgment having in the meanwhile assured him of the freedom which he was seeking, he took orders in the Church of England. With that the "stirring incidents" came to an end. He had plenty of hard work. He was for fourteen years an East-end incumbent, and did good service for education in those parts. He busied himself in organizing a system of emigration. He even essayed to be a vestryman, but found the jobbing, or, as his biographer delicately phrases it, the "attention to vested interests," too much for him. We have called Dr. Ross—Edinburgh gave the expelled minister a D.D. degree in 1879—a "Broad Church Pioneer." Nor is the title undeserved. He did really good work for the movement. The London Presbytery can hardly be blamed for what it did, though a little harsh in its manner of doing it, for Mr. Ross owned himself unable to accept any longer the Presbyterian standards; still, the action that they took could not well be repeated. The banished man had the satisfaction of knowing that he enlarged the freedom of those whom he left behind him. This was, perhaps, his most important contribution to the cause.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

RELIGIOUS.

ANON. "On the Book of the Prophet Daniel." (*Christian Commonwealth* Publishing Co.)
["Brief comments" in one volume. Pp. vii., 213, cloth.]

FICTION.

CURTIS, EMMA GHENT. "The Fate of a Fool." (New York: John A. Beiry and Co.)
[One volume. Pp. 202, cloth.]

HODGETTS, J. FREDERICK. "Richard IV., Plantagenet." (Whiting and Co.)
[A "historical romance" in one volume, with illustrations by Gordon Browne. Pp. 375, cloth. N.P.]

MISCELLANEA.

"THE SHORTHAND COMMERCIAL LETTER WRITER: a Guide to Commercial Correspondence." (Isaac Pitman and Sons.)
[A series of letters in the reporting style of phonography, with key. The pair of books ought to prove very useful, not only to learners, but to the full-blown shorthand clerk. Some of the contractions are distinctly happy. Treatise pp. 94, cloth, price 1s. 6d.; key pp. 86, cloth, price 1s. In paper covers, 1s. and 6d. respectively.]

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Publishers' Announcements.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1889.—"PALL MALL GAZETTE":—"The most valuable year-book published. The range of subjects is simply marvellous."

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SLAIN BY HIS OWN HAND.

THE REVOLVER FOUND BY HIS SIDE.

A Reuter's telegram from Vienna despatched at eight o'clock this morning, says:—"The official *Wiener Zeitung* this morning publishes a communication stating that the Crown Prince Rudolph committed suicide. It appears that Professor Wiverhoser, who was hastily summoned from Vienna to examine the body, found a large wound on the deceased's head, the infliction of which must have caused instant death. By the side of the bed, quite close to the Prince's right hand, lay a revolver one chamber of which had been discharged, the position of the weapon leaving no doubt that the Prince had met his death by his own hand.

THE PRINCE'S PRESENTIMENT.

It is a curious fact, when viewed in connection with the Prince's presentiment of early death, to which we referred yesterday, that, when sitting for his portrait last Friday to a Polish artist, the Crown Prince insisted that the picture should be finished by February 1. No one is at present able to assign a reason for the Prince's impatience.

The following anecdote is authentic:—The Crown Prince and Crown Princess during their honeymoon, seven years ago, came to Meyerling, and the Crown Princess, enchanted by the beauty of the spot, exclaimed, "I should like to live here," upon which the Crown Prince answered, "I should like to die here."

IS THE DILKE SCANDAL OVER?

THE TELEPHONE MESSAGE FROM CHELSEA.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE CAUCUS MEETING.

Assured of the withdrawal at Mr. Firth's last caucus meeting of Sir Charles Dilke's name from the nominations for alderman, the friends of decency in English public life have begun to breathe again. No doubt there is great encouragement in the prompt and spontaneous response of the women of England to the need for effective protest. In two days, despite the usual conspiracy of silence on the part of the whole of the London press, morning and evening, with the single-handed exception of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 1,600 names were received by the ladies of the Committee of Protest. It is necessary for two reasons to revert to the subject. In the first place, we are not yet out of the wood. The conspirators were indeed defeated at a meeting of the minority which they disgrace, but it is quite possible that the nomination will be revived at the last moment before election. There is, it is to be hoped, no danger of its succeeding; but the mere attempt would suffice still further to discredit the Progressives on the Council, and the probability (as it is thought by some) that the interval is being availed of by the conspirators towards this end is a practical danger which must be met. But besides this there is another reason why the friends of public decency cannot yet afford to bury this disgraceful episode. That reason is afforded by one pre-eminent and scandalous fact which has now transpired, and which places the conspiracy in the very worst light. It is now known that, in face of all his pledges and promises and protestations, Sir Charles Dilke did actually give his consent to the action of the conspirators. All along, until the very end, Sir Charles Dilke stood in the background, reserving the chance of repudiating his agents. At the last moment, with a fine *coup de théâtre*, he appeared at the head of the intriguers.

The meeting, of course, was supposed to be secret, although next day those in the confidence of the "ring" were supplied with lists. All that was known about the Dilke incident was that his name was withdrawn before the indignant protests of a few members. Gradually, however, it has leaked out by how narrow a chance we have been saved from a public outrage. At present it will suffice to state the following instructive facts:—

1. Mr. Firth, the chairman and head of the caucus, condescended to make himself the ringleader of the conspirators. He made a most emotional and effective appeal on behalf of Sir Charles Dilke. Several weak-kneed and kind-hearted members were much affected by this maudlin exhibition, and it seemed likely that the name would be voted into the list. To crown all, at the critical moment—

2. Sir Charles Dilke telephoned to the meeting his formal consent, all pledges notwithstanding, to return to public life by serving as alderman, before he had taken a single legal step to vindicate his honour.

3. Whereupon several upright men, led by Mr. Charrington, of Mile-end, vigorously protested, and in face of angry murmurs from the conspirators, boldly stated that if Sir Charles were adopted they would repudiate the list. Thus encouraged, others plucked up heart to take the same line; but as many relied on the secrecy of the ballot, the matter hung in the balance until—

4. The lady members of the Council settled the matter. Their election is indeed justified by its first-fruits. Lady Sandhurst and Miss Cobden—as we are informed—quietly but firmly declined to have any part or lot in betraying their fellow Englishwomen; and it is certain that the high and courageous tone of these two women shamed their weaker colleagues out of the craven acquiescence which too many Radicals have been schooled to adopt as the party attitude on this question.

Such is the inner history of this disgraceful incident. Further comment is needless.

THE LATEST "LION" AT MONTE CARLO.

LORD RANDOLPH AT THE GAMING TABLE.

The Monte Carlo correspondent of the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* writes:—All the hotels are full. Even the new Prince of Wales's, opened but a fortnight ago, has but a few top rooms at liberty. The latest "lion" is Lord Randolph Churchill. He walks about in a white Tyrolean hat; drops down to take a peep at the pigeon shooting, or looks into the Casino to see how the ball is rolling. He likes the excitement of roulette, plays frequently, and, for a man of his means, rather heavily. I have watched his "plants" on one or two occasions, and so far the bank seems to have had the advantage—*comme toujours*. The leader of the House of Commons has left us. He set his face against the Casino—never once entered it—and devoted almost the whole of his time to quiet rambles upon the charming hillsides. Wise man! He looks much better for his stay here, and has gone to Cannes for the remainder of the recess.

CURIOUS IDEAS ABOUT GORDON.

The correspondent of a contemporary calls attention to "the curious idea very prevalent among Mahommedans, that General Gordon had embraced their creed. I have been assured by several North African Arabs of good education not only that Gordon was a Mussulman, but that he is now co-operating with the Mahdi in the establishment of a great empire which is one day to restore the fallen fortunes of Islam, and spread the Koran throughout the world."

THE TRIAL OF MR. SHEEHY, M.P.

The trial of Mr. Sheehy, M.P., was continued at the Crimes Act Court, at Ballyneety, to-day, before Mr. R. Eaton and Lieutenant-Colonel Persse, resident magistrates. The prisoner was brought to Ballyneety under a strong escort of the 3rd Hussars. All the public-houses at Ballyneety are closed, and the village is guarded by cavalry, infantry, and police.

THE GREAT BURGLARY NEAR ASCOT.

£7,000 IN JEWELLERY STOLEN.

HOW THE ROBBERY WAS CARRIED OUT.

As we reported yesterday, a very daring burglary was committed on Wednesday night at Ramslade, the Berkshire residence of Mr. Henry White, the First Secretary of the United States Legation. The robbery appears to have been planned with considerable ingenuity and care, and in its leading characteristics it bears a striking resemblance to the methods employed in stealing Mrs. Grenfell's jewels in the same district last year, and also to the recent burglary at The Knole, Bournemouth. The mansion which was the scene of the burglary is situated within a short distance of the Bracknell station of the Reading branch of the South Western Railway, and is surrounded by ornamental grounds. Mrs. White's maids were, it appears, engaged in packing their mistress's things on a landing outside the dressing-room from about eight o'clock till half-past nine o'clock in the evening, when they went down to supper, the door of the apartment opposite which they had been working being then open. They afterwards returned to the landing, and on finishing their packing went, about a quarter-past ten o'clock, to their bedrooms.

Upon Mr. and Mrs. White going upstairs, at five minutes to eleven o'clock, for the purpose of retiring to rest, it was found that the dressing-room door was locked inside. Mrs. White then proceeded to her bedroom, and on going to the wardrobe missed a casket containing her jewels, which are valued at about seven thousand pounds. An alarm was immediately raised, and Mr. White summoned the butler, who, on going round to the front of the house, came in contact with a ladder which had been placed under the dressing-room window. The latter had been opened with a knife by one of the thieves, who had inserted the implement between the sashes and pushed back the fastening. Crossing the dressing-room, in which a number of valuable articles were left undisturbed, the burglar must have made at once for the wardrobe in the bedroom. After stealing the jewel-case, he returned to the dressing-room window and escaped by the ladder, which had been taken from a shed situated about 100 yards from the house.

The robbery is supposed to have taken place between half-past nine and ten minutes to ten o'clock, while the servants were at supper, and in the opinion of Superintendent Iremonger, of Maidenhead, who has charge of the case, was effected in about five minutes.

On the shed being searched by the butler, Mrs. White's jewel-case was found broken open, its contents having been abstracted with the exception of a pearl, diamond, and ruby brooch, a gold-mounted vinaigrette with a horse-shoe shaped top set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, a sovereign and a sixpence, all of which had been evidently overlooked by the burglars in their hurry.

Mr. White, immediately after the discovery of the robbery, obtained the assistance of Mr. Taylor, the Bracknell stationmaster, who wired to Scotland-yard, and to Windsor and other places. Superintendent Atkins, of the Wokingham division of the Berks constabulary, was also sent for and with a couple of constables searched the grounds, where a second ladder, which had not been used, was discovered in the shrubbery and a new clothes line. In front of the house, in a corner of the shed where it is supposed the burglars had concealed themselves previous to entering the mansion, there was some hay and straw which had the appearance of having been lain upon, and a composite candle, a sheet of brown paper, and about ten yards of string, were found in the building. A couple of matches similar to those in the dressing-room were picked up outside the door of a cottage some distance from the house. A carpenter's chisel and a small rug were left by the thieves, and two felt pads which had been used upon the soles of the boots of the man who gained admission to the place were discovered upon the high road, between Ramslade and the Running Horse Inn.

Colonel Blandy, the chief constable of Berkshire, and Superintendent Iremonger, visited Ramslade yesterday with reference to the burglary, but no further traces of the thieves were obtained. It has, however, been elicited that shortly after ten o'clock on Wednesday night a police-constable, who was on duty at Bracknell station, saw two men who were strangers come on to the platform. One of them, who was respectably dressed, took a ticket for Richmond, while the other, who reached the station just as the train was starting, got into a compartment without paying his fare, turned his face from the window as he fastened the door, and then, although it was night and dark, pulled down the blind on the opposite side of the carriage as if to avoid notice.

The following is a description of some of the stolen jewels:—A large dragon fly composed of rubies, diamonds, sapphires, and pearls, a diamond and pearl bracelet, a tiara of six daisies set with diamonds, a large diamond and pearl finger ring, a Danish enamelled bracelet with emeralds and diamonds, a set of turquoise and diamond bracelets, watch and pendant, a carbuncle and diamond bracelet, a rosebud-shaped brooch with pink and black pearls, a number of small pins, arrow-shaped, with diamonds and pearls, a beetle pin with diamond, small butterfly diamond pin, and several gold bracelets.

MR. BENNET BURLEIGH AS AN AMATEUR DIPLOMATIST.

HE OPENS FRIENDLY COMMUNICATIONS WITH OSMAN DIGNA.

Fretting in idleness at Suakin, Mr. Bennet Burleigh conceived the enterprising idea of personally opening up communications with Osman Digna with the object of ascertaining his views upon the situation, and whether a permanent peace in the Soudan is possible, and he carried out his scheme with considerable success. The following telegram appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* this morning:—

"On Monday last I sent a messenger named Wahag to Handoub with letters from the *Daily Telegraph* to Osman Digna and the Khalifa. He returned this morning at daybreak. The letters were to the effect that the majority of the English people regretted that there should be war between themselves and the Arabs, and asked for a frank expression of the true cause of their enmity, and whether peace was not possible.

"Osman received Wahag kindly, read the communication addressed to himself, and promised to forward the other to the Khalifa and ask his consent to reply in writing. He said, further, that he was fighting to establish the true religion, and expressed the belief that we would yet embrace Mahdism. Referring to the sentence in the letter that we English were at Suakin because it was on the route to our colonies and dependencies, he observed, 'Do the Arabs walk on the sea? Let the Englishmen keep to their sea as before, we will not interfere with them. But they must not try to walk on our land.'

"He then asked how his nephew Dareer was. Wahag replied that he knew little except that he had recovered from his wound, whereon Osman remarked, 'Now he is in English hands it is no matter. He were better dead.' He asked my messenger to go on to Khartoum with my letter to the Khalifa, telling him he should accompany the Government messenger Isa, who started to-day on camel with £200 and a letter to Slatin Bey. Wahag, however, pleaded sickness, and added that the despatch for the Khalifa could be sent by the post which left Handoub at the same time with Isa.

"Wahag states that Osman has about 1,500 men with him, nearly all from the Nile region. Their camp is on high ground, near the old Arab cemetery, a portion being on the hill where the Coldstreams had their zereba. Some of the Baggaras had been sent out to steal grain at Tokar and to cut off the supplies of cattle which are being driven into Suakin. Dates, meat, and milk were plentiful and cheap in the Dervish camp, but dhurra was scarce and very dear."

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY IN A GUN SHOP.

The first Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton), accompanied by the Director of Naval Ordnance (Captain Fisher), visited the gunworks of Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. (Limited), at Openshaw, Manchester, yesterday, and witnessed the casting from a Whitworth-Siemens furnace of a 30-ton ingot and its subsequent pressure while in a fluid state under the hydraulic casting press. They also witnessed the forging hollow under the Whitworth hydraulic forging press of an A tube for a 13½-inch 68-ton gun, and a hoop for the same gun. They were shown in various stages of manufacture 13½-inch, 10-inch, 9½-inch, and 6-inch guns for naval and land service, also Nordenfelt and Maxim guns, and a large number of crank and propeller shafts for the Admiralty and merchant marine.

MR. GOSCHEN AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Goschen, in distributing prizes to the St. George's Rifles, at the Portman Rooms last night, referred to the national importance of the volunteer movement. If foreigners were content to allow to them the merit which the country might claim for the great Volunteer Service, they, as British citizens, might fully acknowledge and be grateful to the men who, at great personal inconvenience and often at great pecuniary sacrifice, had enlisted themselves in regiments which, brigaded with the regular troops, would, if the occasion should arise, give a good account not only of the foe but of themselves. Speaking as a private citizen he expressed an opinion that the volunteers should receive greater attention at the hands of the military authorities.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE TORY POLICY?

A SUGGESTION FROM LORD DUNRAVEN.

Lord Dunraven, who moved the House of Lords to institute the inquiry into the sweating system, sends to the *Nineteenth Century* the following programme of a national policy which, if grasped by Toryism, would give the Tory party the leadership of the nation for many years to come. The main characteristics of a national policy may be gathered together and summed up thus :—

1. Non-intervention.
2. Unity of the United Kingdom and the supremacy of Parliament.
3. Defence, development, and consolidation of the Empire.
4. Maintenance of law and security of property.
5. A clear understanding of the national importance of accurate information on industrial subjects, of the urgency of sanitation and house accommodation, over-population, emigration, immigration, and similar matters; and, in general due, but not exaggerated, recognition of the protective functions of the State.
6. Administrative and departmental reform.
7. Extension of the principle of local self-government.
8. Settlement of the land question in Ireland.
9. Reform of the legal system.
10. Educational reform.

WHO IS HE OR SHE?

WHAT THE EDITOR OF THE "CONTEMPORARY" SAYS.

Nothing.

That is to say, one of our reporters visited the editor of the *Contemporary Review* this morning at his chambers, and asked him :—

"Will you tell me the name of the author of the article in the February number of your *Review* entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty"?

"No sir," replied the editor, with a smile, "I cannot divulge that name. It is an absolute secret. I can answer no questions on the subject."

"Will you tell me, is the writer's name any one of those mentioned in the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday?"

"No, I cannot tell you."

"It is not Gefficken?"

"I cannot answer."

"Nor the Empress Frederick?"

"I cannot answer."

"By the way, it is reported that the article will greatly prejudice her in Berlin."

"Is it? Oh, I don't think so. But I must say no more."

"Can you let me see a portion of the manuscript? We might reproduce it in the *P. M. G.*"

"I think it is not in existence."

"Perhaps it was not manuscript? Was it type-written?"

"Now, really, I can give you no information on the subject whatever."

And with a pleasant smile, which forbade any further inquisitorial persecution, the genial editor turned the subject into another channel, and refused to return to the question.

The London correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* sends a long résumé of the article on the Bismarck Dynasty, and adds :—This article is a veritable thunderclap, with which the whole of Europe will resound. We shall shortly see the effect it will have at Berlin on the Chancellor, and how it will influence Anglo-German relations.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POPE.

THE LETTER TO BE PUBLISHED AT LAST.

"A telegram from our agent in Rome," says the *Tablet* to-day, "announces that Mr. Gladstone's original letter to the Marquis de Riso has at length been obtained, and is now on its way to us. This is as it should be. Mr. Gladstone has asked for the publication of the original English text of his letter, and it was really too grotesque to find Signor Riso declining to produce it, on the ground that Mr. Gladstone is the illustrious guest of Italy. Such a refusal could obviously be based only on a misunderstanding."

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

At the Parnell Commission Court, Captain Slack underwent further cross-examination.

Some lists were put in and suggestions thrown out for making a map of Ireland, showing the localities where crimes had been committed and the number.

The chief constable of Rochdale gave evidence as to having made a search at the Navigation Inn, Rochdale, in 1883, where he found a number of papers belonging to John Walsh, who was subsequently arrested in France. One of these papers—a list giving the number of Invincibles in certain towns in the north of England, their "furniture" (arms) and "pills" (ammunition)—was put in and read. Among the papers found was also a copy of the Rules of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Some extracts from the *Nation* and *United Ireland* relating to Walsh were then put in and read.

THE NATIONAL PARNELL EXPENSES FUND.

At the weekly meeting of the committee of the above fund yesterday at Liverpool, subscriptions from various districts were announced. It was decided by the committee that as the elections have come to an end, the movement should be vigorously pushed forward in populous centres. The committee are sanguine of a large sum of money being forthcoming.

ANOTHER "TIMES" WITNESS ARRESTED.

The Central News learns that Patrick Molloy, who recently gave evidence before the Special Commission, was arrested last night on a charge of having committed wilful perjury in his statements before the Commissioners. Detectives from London had followed Molloy to Liverpool, where he was taken into custody at a late hour yesterday.

ANOTHER NEW RULE AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Yet another fresh regulation is forthcoming at the British Museum. Lecturers who by permission of the authorities arrange to deliver a series of lectures in the Assyrian Basement and other parts of the building are, in future, not to be allowed to display their announcements in the hall, or to retain the good offices of the attendants in the sale of tickets and distribution of syllabuses.

Mr. Mansfield hopes to appear as Richard III. at the Globe early in March, and great preparations for the revival are being made.

Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe is in much the same condition as he has been for the past few days.

At a meeting of the North Durham Liberal Club last night Lord Rosebery was elected president in the face of an amendment that Lord Durham, who has for several years held the post, should be appointed.

At a meeting of the Barrow Liberal Four Hundred yesterday Mr. John Stirling Ainsworth was unanimously selected as the Liberal candidate to oppose Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., at the next election. Mr. Ainsworth opposed Mr. Caine at the last election.

Baldwin, of parachute fame, will revisit England early in June, and make a number of ascents from the Alexandra Palace Grounds during the ensuing summer months. He is now in Australia.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Royal Holloway College, Egham, held last week, Prince Christian in the chair, it was resolved to open the picture gallery to the public on Friday afternoons from two to four o'clock. No orders of admission will be required.

The Royal Society has recently entirely recast the regulations under which the Government fund of £4,000 for the promotion of scientific research is administered.

Yesterday Prince Albert Victor joined another shooting party, composed for the most part of the guests now staying at Wentworth Castle. The party shot over a part of the estate near Wombwell.

Messrs. Macrae, Curtice, and Co., who recently obtained the Government contract to report the proceedings in Parliament, have, it is reported, offered to supply, on the same unsubsidized terms, a record of the doings of the London County Council.

Sir James Hannen has been honoured with the appointment of reader at the Middle Temple, which is a complete sinecure. There is, however, attached to it the privilege of having one's name and coat of arms emblazoned on a little shield, and put up in the hall.

There will be an examination shortly before Easter for six or seven scholarships, open to all boys, not members of the school, who were born in or after the year 1875. The examination will begin at 10.15 A.M. on Tuesday, April 9, instead of on the Tuesday before Easter Day, as previously announced. Further particulars can be obtained of the Head Master's secretary.

"THE REPUBLIC IN DANGER!"

REPRESSION PROMISED AND CONFIDENCE VOTED.

In the French Chamber yesterday, M. Floquet introduced a bill providing for a return to the system of the one man vote in the elections. In answer to an interpellation, the Premier said, if his policy met with the approbation of the Republican party, he would pursue it with the greater authorization, but if it were not approved he would resign. The Government did not think that measures should be taken against liberty, but considered that it had the right and was bound to legislate against those who endeavoured to overturn the Republic. The Government did not consider the existing laws adequate to deal with hostile combinations, while the increase of communications and the growth of wealth furnished persons of criminal design with means of action which could not be foreseen by the framers of the penal code. The Government would therefore propose fresh measures to repress all attempts against the security of the State. M. Floquet added that a great change had taken place in electoral procedure, and that universal suffrage had become the tool of all sorts of commercial combinations on the part of syndicates, while, at the same time, paid bands of agitators were being organized. The Premier declared it to be necessary to modify the press laws respecting the posting of placards and colportage. After a general explanation of his policy, M. Floquet stated that if the majority were discontented, or if it were thought that a nearer approach should be made to the policy of the Right or of the Left, the Chamber must seek other Ministers. In conclusion, he asked the House for a vote of confidence. This, after some debate, was passed by 300 to 240.

The Paris Radical journals this morning, referring to the vote of confidence in the Government passed in the Chamber of Deputies, congratulate the Radical party that a ministerial crisis has been avoided, but express the opinion that the ministerial question alone received a solution by yesterday's vote. The Opportunist papers say that the Ministry merely gained a few days' respite while the Reactionary and Boulangist organs consider the Government and the majority in the Chamber as lost.—*Reuter.*

"THE POLICE AND THE CRIMINALS OF LONDON."

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE DETECTIVE FORCE.

Those of our readers who recall our series of articles towards the close of last year upon "The Police and the Criminals of London" will read with interest the announcement of the *Standard* that "it is proposed to make considerable additions to the Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police. The need for such a step has long been felt; but difficulties—chiefly financial—have so far prevented its being carried out. Last year, however, the inability of the Department to meet such exceptional strains as that occasioned by the Whitechapel outrages without seriously interfering with its ordinary duties, brought the question into greater prominence. At present the Criminal Investigation Department consists of some 300 officers, of whom about one-tenth are attached to the chief office, the remainder being distributed among the several police divisions, in each of which about ten or twelve men are employed. As the area of some of the divisions extends to between seventy and eighty square miles, the insufficiency of their detective branches is clearly apparent. The strengthening of this local staff of the Department will, it is understood, be a prominent feature in the scheme of augmentation."

THE BLOCK IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

It is reported that the Admiralty bar is dissatisfied with the arrangement for carrying on the business of the Probate, Matrimonial, and Admiralty Division in the continued absence of the president, whereby Admiralty business is taken one week and probate and matrimonial causes another week, turn and turn about. They have had a meeting, and the result is a representation to the Lord Chancellor to appoint a Commissioner to assist Mr. Justice Butt by relieving him of the Admiralty causes. According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, if the Lord Chancellor turned a favourable ear to this request the Commissioner would be Mr. C. Hall, Q.C., M.P.

To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

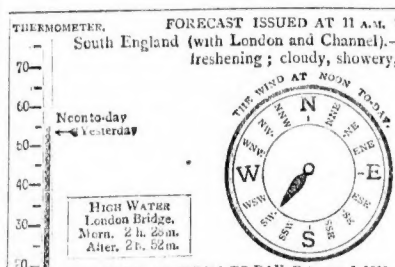
Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens, 12.
"Coaling Ships," by Lieutenant T. Y. Greet, United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, 3.
"The Life History of a Marine Food Fish," by Professor W. C. McIntosh, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, 3.
"The Names of Jah and Jaheh,' by Mr. T. G. Pinches—Philological Society, University College, 8.
Geologists' Association—Annual Meeting, University College, 8.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Great George-street, 7.30.
German Hospital, Dalston—Annual General Meeting, Cannon-street Hotel, 1.
The Hittite Inscription, by T. Tyler, British Museum, 2.
Opening of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Brondesbury, Sermon by the Rev. Donald Fraser, 7.45
"Rousseau," by Miss Ward, Datchelor School and Training College, Camberwell, 4.
Cinderella Dance in aid of new Hospital for Women, Portman Rooms, 8.
Lord Brassey on Naval Defences, at the Mansion House, 3.
Principles of Chemistry, by Professor V.B. Lewes (University Extension), Gresham College, 8.
The Rise of Modern Co-operation, by the Rev. W. Cunningham, Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, 8.30.
National Health Society—Lecture on First Aid to the Injured, by Mr. A. Lancaster, 33, Portland-place, 3.
"Volapuk," by Alexander S. Harvey, Balloon Society, St. James's Hall, 8.
London Central Subway Road—Meeting at Holborn Town Hall, 8.
"Private Property," by Mr. Wordsworth Donisthorpe, Bloomsbury Hall, 8.
Companies' Meetings: Anglo-American Telegraph, Winchester House, 2; Mortgage Company of the River Plate, Winchester House, 2; Alturas Gold, Winchester House, 2.
Steeplechasing: Kempton Park, Tenby.
Hunting Appointments: Foxhounds—Old Berkshire, Black Bourton, 11; South Berks, Bradfield, 11 Essex and Suffolk, Assington Park, 11; Hertfordshire, Bower Heath, 11; East Kent, Bossingham Street, 11; West Kent, East Peckham, 11.

TO-MORROW.

Mr. Walter Crane on "Design," Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, 8.30.
London Scottish Rifles—Presentation of Prizes, James-street, Buckingham-gate, 5.
"The Character of Great Composers," by Professor Pauer, Royal Institution, 3.
Mr. R. M. Crompton's Subscription Cinderella Dance, Portman Rooms, 7.30.
Football Matches.—Wormwood Scrubs, West London v. Sharesbrook; East Molesey, East Molesey v. Dulwich; Walthamstow, Clapton v. Cambridge University; Blackheath, Croydon v. Blackheath; Barnet, Barnet v. Hampstead; Blackheath, Blackheath v. Kent Rovers; Blackheath, Veterinary College v. Eaton Rovers; Chiselhurst, West Kent v. Old Wykehamists; Cooper's Hill, R.I.E.C. v. Old Cheltonians: Dulwich, Lennox v. Sutton; Finchley, Hampstead v. West End; Finchley, H.A.C. v. North Kent; Highgate, Highgate School v. Clapham Rovers; Isleworth, Old Internationals v. Clapham Rovers; Kennington Oval, Swifts v. Wrexham (Cup Tie); Leyton, Clapton v. Clapton; Richmond, Richmond v. Harlequins; Surbiton, Lancing Old Boys v. Old Etonians; Upper Tooting, Casuals v. Old Westminsters; Wanstead, Wanstead v. Forest School; Willesden, Prairie Rangers v. Cavendish; Windsor, St. Mark's School v. Phœnians; Wormwood Scrubbs, St. Mary's Hospital v. Sydenham.
Hunting Appointments: East Essex, Boreham House, 11; Essex Union, Little Burstead, 11; Hertfordshire, Kensworth House, 11; West Kent, Heverham, 11.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly winds, freshening; cloudy, showery, mild.



Neon to-day ← Yesterday

Yesterday → No. on to-day

SUN Rises 7h. 40m.
,, Sets 4h. 47m.
MOON—First Qr. ☽ 7th, 8h. 53m. Aft.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 2h. 28m. After. 2h. 52m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, February 1, 1889.—Cloudy, with mild, moist air.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

AMERICAN AND COLONIAL ARRIVALS TO-DAY.

HOTEL MÉTROPOLE.

Alex. F. Riach, New York.
Ed. S. Road and Mrs., Omaha, Neb.
Miss Phebe Macleane, Philadelphia.
H. Lourope, Philadelphia.
G. S. Kook, Philadelphia.
G. A. Kohl, Montreal.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

J. A. Hartnett, Brooklyn, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smith, Boston.
M. Crawford, New York.

FIRST AVENUE HOTEL.

T. A. Snider, Cincinnati.
John D. Thompson, Cincinnati.

LANGHAM HOTEL.

E. F. Honee, Chicago, Ill.
A. Sol, Paris.
Mrs. B. D. McGill, Port Elizabeth, S.A.
Miss McGill, Port Elizabeth, S.A.
Mr. Lidgerwood, Paris.
Miss Lidgerwood, Paris.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 31st ult., at Rockbeare Church, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, assisted by the Rev. Sub-Dean Acland, John Rose, second son of the late General Colin Troup, C.B., to Frances Batchelder, youngest daughter of Mrs. Thomas Potts James, of Rockbeare House, near Exeter, Devon, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

At Craigtay, Dundee, on 29th ult., by the Rev. John Laidlaw, D.D., William Robert Macdonell, Bombay, to Alice Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Forbes White, LL.D.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

In the open market there is again a fair demand for short loans in connection with the payments in the Consol market, and 1½ to 2 per cent. is the charge for short loans. The discount rate is again a trifle higher, the quotation for three months' bank paper now being 2 to 2⅛ per cent., with an indisposition on the part of brokers to do business at the lower figure. The bill-brokers and discount houses are now therefore doing a more profitable business, as with the discount rate at fully 2 per cent. they are only allowing 1½ per cent. for money at call and 1⅝ per cent. at notice.

Stock Exchange markets are again all buoyant with a further appreciable advance in Home Railways. A feature in the American department is a substantial rise in Wabash Mortgage. Foreign Government Bonds are generally a trifle higher, and the fall in the value of money has led to a renewed advance in Home Government Funds.

From the following table, which gives the railway dividends so far declared, it will be seen that the past half-year has been fairly satisfactory. The South Eastern, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the London and Tilbury are the only lines which have receded, all the others either holding their own or improving upon the record. The Brighton, the Manchester and Sheffield, the North Eastern, Taff Vale, and North Stafford have declared higher dividends than in the corresponding half-year.

Company.	Rate per cent. per annum. 1888.	1887.	Carried forward. 1888.	1887.
Great Eastern	3½	3½	£49,000	£40,503
London, Brighton, &c., Ord.	8¼	8		
Do. "A" (dividend for year)	5¼	5	11,076	6,347
London, Tilbury, and Southend	6½	7½	1,700	690
Manchester, Sheffield, &c., Ord.	3½	2½		
Do. 6% "B" (for year)	3½	3	2,180	2,050
Metropolitan Consols	2¾	2¾	21,700	21,228
Midland G. West (Ireland)	4½	3¼	11,500	10,500
South Eastern Ordinary	6¼	7		
Do "A" (dividend for year)	3¼	4¼	10,500	5,345
London and South Western	7	7	11,093	11,118
Chatham Preference	4½	4½	26,976	23,684
North Eastern	7¼	6½	—	30,489
Taff Vale	15	13	2,046	—
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4½	4¾	21,000	21,264
North Stafford	4½	4¼	8,114	2,350
North London	7½	7½	3,128	2,903

The letters of allotment for the City of Mexico 5 per cent. Loan, 1889, have been posted.

The Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited) announce an issue of £200,000 perpetual four per cent. debentures, tenders for which must be lodged not later than Thursday, Feb. 14. The maximum price is £98 per £100 The Company was established in 1880, and the annual dividend has been 8 per cent., with a bonus for each of the last five years of 2 per cent. in addition. There has also been accumulated a reserve fund amounting to £200,000, which is separately invested in Consols, &c. The capital is £1,500,000, with £300,000 called up. The total issue of debentures is restricted to the amount of the uncalled capital. The head office is in Edinburgh, and there are offices and local boards in Melbourne and Sydney.

Tenders for £108,000 Tynemouth Corporation Three per Cent. Redeemable Stock were opened yesterday at Lloyds, Barnetts, and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), and amounted to £174,000, at prices varying from the minimum of £94 to £97. Tenders at the minimum will receive about 37 per cent. of the amount applied for, and those above that price in full. The average price obtained for the stock is £94 12s. 10*d.*

Dividends announced :—London and Hanseatic Bank at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, making, with interim dividend, 7 per cent. for the year; Threlfall's Brewery Company, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the past half year on Ordinary shares; and the Mecahé and Campos Railway Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. for past half year, with £6,750 carried to reserve.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing.

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: North Western ⅝, Hull and Barnsley, and Great Western ½ each, Great Eastern, Brighton Deferred, and North British Deferred ¾, Caledonian, Mid and, and South Eastern Deferred ¼ each, and Chatham Ordinary ⅛. *Receded*: Sheffield Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: French Three per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Unified 3-16, the Preference ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Russian 1873, Spanish ⅛, and Peruvian 1870 and 1872 1-16. *Declined*: Turkish group 2 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Lake Shore 1⅛, Wabash General Mortgage 3, the Preference ½, Ontario shares 1⅛. New York Central, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Erie and Pennylvania shares ½, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ½, Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ¼, Louisville and Nashville, New York, Penusylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅜, Mexican Central Bonds ¼, and Central Pacific shares ⅛. *Receded*: Northern Pacific Preference ¼.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅜, the Second and Third Preference, and Guaranteed ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Mexican Second Preference 1, Canadian Pacific ¼, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Lower*: Mexican First Preference ½.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Primitiva Nitrate ¾, Liverpool ½, Rio Tinto ¼, Mason and Barry ⅛, and De Beers 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A.	135¾	⅝xd
Consols	100⅜	⅛	Chatham(Ordinary)	24⅝	5
New Consols(2¾)	99	⅛	Do. Preference	103	½
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¼	1⅛	North Western	177½	½
Local Loan Stock	103⅝	4½	South Western	147½	8½
New 2½ per Cent.	99⅛	6	Manchester & Shef.	75	5
India 3½ per Cent.	107⅜	⅜	Do. A	33¼	9
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	70	½	Met. Consolidated	75¾	6¼
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	2¼	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	114¾	¾	Do. District	35¾	¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	105¼	¼	Midland	133⅞	⅞
Birmingham Cp. St	111	12	North British Pref	70¼	71¼
Liverpool	112	15	Do. Def.	51¼	½
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	169¾	¾
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4	North Stafford	117	17
Do. Hard Dols.	69½	71½	South Eastern	131	6
Do. Treasury	99	6	Do. Deferred	100¾	10¾
Austrian Gold	92	4	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Do. Silver	68	70	Canada Pacific	52¾	⅝xd
Brazilian 1883	101½	2½	Can. Pacific Shares	50½	⅝xd
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	101	3	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67¼	⅛
Do. Cedulas I.	83¾	9¼	Denver & R. Grande	15½	17
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1889	102	4	Do. Pref.	42½	4
Costa Rica A	91	1	Illinois Shares	117½	18½
Do. B	81½	83½	Lake Shore	109¼	¼
Egypt. State Dom	101½	2	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	3¼
Do. Unified	89½	¾	Louisville and Nash.	58¾	½xd
Do. Pre erence	103¼	¼	Mex. Cen. Bonds	71	2¼
Do. Daira Sanieh	83¾	¼	Miss. Kan. & Texas	15½	14
French 5 p. c. Rnts.	83	¼	N. Y. Cen. Shares	112¾	⅛
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	105¾	¼	New York Ontario	18½	¼
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	83¾	¼	Erie Shares	23⅛	⅛
Hung. Gold Rentes	84¾	4¼	Do. Sec. Mort.	103	½
Italian	91	⅜	Norfolk & West. Pref	55⅛	⅛
Mexican Converted	88½	¾	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	31⅜	⅝
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	14 11/16	15 16	North Pacific Pref	62	½
Do. 6 p. c.	16 11 16	15 16	Pennsylvania Sh.	56	½
Portuguese	6	⅜	Phil. & Read. Sh.	24	⅛
Russian 1875	101¼	2	Union Pacific Shares	61⅛	⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	71 11/16	9/16	Wabash Pref erence	21	½
Turkish 1854	10⅜	2	Do. Gen. Mort.	43¾	¼
Group 1	14	½	Grand Trunk Ord	12⅝	⅛
Group 2	15	⅜	Do. First Pref.	74½	½
Group 3	14	15	Do. Second Pref.	54¾	¾
Group 4	84	9	Do. Third Pref.	29⅜	⅜
4½ p. c. 1871	99¾	¼	Do. Guaranteed	75¼	7¼
Ep. c. Defence	83	¼	Mexican Ordinary	42⅛	⅝
Ep. c. Priority	83	¼	Do. First Pref	123¼	12¾
Uruguay Unified	71	½	Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	74¾	¾
Virginia Funded	42½	3½	Lombardo-Venetian	8¼	9
U.S. 4½ p. c.	110	12	Varna 5 per cent.	7⅛	8
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Nitrate Railway	20¼	6¼
Caledonian	1	⅛	**BANKS.**		
Great Eastern	0	½xd	Alliance Bank	14	½xd
Great Northern	119	20	City Bank	20	1
Do. A	103⅛	6½	Consolidated Bank	7¾	8½xd
Great Western	151¾	6	Imperial Ottoman	11 1/16	3/16
Hull and Barnsley	55¾	6¼	London and County	88	9
Lanc. and York.	113	15	Union of London	39	40 xd

London and West.	67	8 xd
London Joint Stock	28½	9½xd
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	44	5
Stand. Bak. S. Africa	52½	3½xd
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5/16	7/16
Mysore shares	4¾	5
Ooregums	1⅞	2
Cape Copper	5⅛	⅜
Namaqua	3	¾
Mason and Barry	9¾	½
Rio Tinto	21 9/16	7/16
Montana £1 shares	2⅛	¼
DeBeers new shares	16⅞	17⅛
S. African Explor.	16⅞	17⅛
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	50	1
Do. Pref.	84	5
Brazilian Submarine	13	⅜
Direct Unit. State	9	10⅜
Eastern	12¾	⅝
Direct Eastern	14¾	15
United Telephone	14⅜	⅝
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅝xd
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	200	10
London Street	15	14
London Iramway	14½	15½
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	64
East London	205	6
Grand Junction	121	5
Kent	277	82
Lambeth	255	8
New River, New	350	60
Sthwk & Vauxhall	167	72
W. Middlesex	260	70
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gas-light & Coke A	201	5
Imp. Continental	21	14
South Metropolitan	310	15
Brush Elect. Co (4pd)	3¼	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8	¼
Guinness and Co.	214½	20
Hotchkiss	10¾	11
Bryant and May	12	¼xd
Spratt's Patents	5⅝	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate	25½	6½
Primitiva Nitrate	53¼	4¾xd
Salt Union Shares	5⅜	4 5pm
P. and O. Steam	66	8
Royal Mail Steam	67	70
Nat. Discount Co.	119½	12 xd
Hudson's Bay	19¾	¾
Suez Canal	84¾	¾
E. & W. Ind. Dock	17	19
London and St. K.	34	40

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above :—

Bulgarian	83	4 xd	Wemmers	11½	1b
Bell's Asbestos	19¼	½	Langlaagtes	⅝	1a rts
Tarapaca Bank	3	4¾ pm	Jubilee	9½	1
Tarapaca Water	1½	13	San Jorge	7	½ pm
Jumper's Gold	17¼	¾	Pahang Corporation	6	7 pm
Spes Bona	5¾	6	Simmer and Jack	10¾	11¾
Oceana Land	24	25			

A QUESTION OF ROBES.

The Swansea county court judges refuse to recognize solicitors in court unless they are robed. An appeal is to be made to the Lord Chancellor.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF NORTH WESTERN TRANSFERS.

American despatches received last night at Queenstown contain particulars of the arrest at Philadelphia, on the 23rd inst., by Inspector Davis, of Scotland-yard, of an Englishman named Thomas Barton, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, on a charge of forging transfers of North Western Railway stock to the amount of £20,000. He will be brought to England as soon as the necessary extradition papers can be prepared.

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

It was a confident, intolerant, contemptuous caucus that came down to Spring-gardens yesterday, and the result must have come with the unpleasant surprise of a wet blanket. Some few, of course, held out to the end, blindly superior to all argument; these voted against Mr. Firth when he "ratted," and it is understood that the people most offended with Mr. Firth are now those of Mr. Firth's caucus.

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But after the impression made by Lord Rosebery's speech, and by the attitude of Sir J. Lubbock, strengthened by the defection from the Firthites of Lord Compton, Mr. Harry Lawson, and, in fact, nearly every one who had a position to lose and a reputation to maintain, the adjournment became certain, and Mr. Firth did well to give in. Arrangements for an informal *pourparler* have yet to be made.

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The ladies were very well received. They were for proceeding at once to select aldermen for one simple reason—that the last two entries on the caucus ticket stood thus:—

18 Miss Cons.
19 { Lady Sandhurst. / Mr. Spicer. } Tie.

So that they hoped that the result might be two lady aldermen. Perhaps it will be yet.

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Alas! for Mrs. Weldon, and her three days' argument before three judges pleading for a new trial. She is going to the Court of Appeal, as she considered her case was proved on the depositions. What an indomitable woman she is! The pluck and endurance and resource which she has displayed and is displaying, are almost without precedent.

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There is likely to be a great crush at St. James's Hall on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Price Hughes will deliver the second part of his philippic against "the wicked Militarism of Lord Wolseley." Last Sunday afternoon, after he had dealt out the first part, the audience was so carried away by the vigour of his invective against the man who dared to laud the blood-tax as a public benefit that they rose to their feet and cheered three times until the roof rang—a strange spectacle at a Methodist meeting on a Sunday afternoon.

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The following singular letter appears in the last number of the Sydney *Bulletin*:—"It is perfectly true and correct that a brother of the late Richard Cobden (the great Freetrader) died in Molong, New South Wales, over thirty years ago, and was buried in the private cemetery in Mr. Betts's paddock facing the township. I attended him professionally during his last illness, and was present at his funeral. The grave was fenced in, but no tombstone was ever erected over it. He died from an attack of jaundice.—Dr. ANDREW ROSS, M.D., Molong, November 25, 1888."

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I was surprised to read in your "Tittle Tattle" on Friday that Harker, the City toastmaster, is dead. That so great a man should have vanished unobserved! When I was a chiel takin' notes, six or seven years ago, Harker was a person whom, on the occasion of some Gargantuan civic spread, I, from the lowly seat of the reporter, used to gaze upon with wonder. I have seen many Lord Mayors, but seldom one who was the equal in appearance of the toastmaster behind his chair. He had a splendid voice, and it was grand to hear him thunder out the formula which precedes the handing of the loving cup. He had two or three minor "orders," given him by foreign dignitaries, and at one time he used to wear these displayed upon his ample bosom. But with these embellishments, in conjunction with the almost regal air which he used to assume at State banquets, he was apt to be mistaken for the chief guest of the evening; and the bigwigs of the Corporation, feeling their own splendour pale, forbade him to expose his badges. After that he wore them inside his coat, which, however, he would fling open at intervals with a fine, unconscious air. When the Lord Mayor and sheriffs went in state to attend some provincial banquet of importance, Harker was often one of the retinue. I wonder, by the way, whether Toole, Harker's predecessor in the office of City toastmaster, is still amongst the living?

LONDON COAL MERCHANTS' PROFITS.—WHAT THEY SAY ON 'CHANGE.

We stated yesterday in our reference to the projected Coal Consumers Association that the trade scout the idea of the existence of a "ring" in London. A representative who visited the Coal Exchange had a conversation with the manager of one of the largest, if not the largest, merchants who do business there, and he simply scorned the allegation. The London coal merchants, said he, have been used, for the last thirteen years at any rate, to the keenest competition, often taking contracts at cost prices to keep their plant (barges, railway waggons, horses, vans, tools, &c.) employed. They are, therefore, amused at the idea of a competing company, which coolly proposes to charge "only 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton profit." The average profit of coal firms doing over 250,000 tons a year in London certainly does not exceed 6*d.* per ton, while 4*d.* per ton would be much nearer the mark. As to 400,000 tons, which is the quantity the prospectus of the proposed new company mentions, why there is only one firm which disposes (in London) of such a large tonnage per annum, and the capital of that firm is considerably over £250,000. The oldest established and most honest and respectable firms in the London coal trade, such as Charrington and Co., Cockerell and Co., Lea and Co., Nevill and Son, &c., sell their coals during the months of May, June, and July at practically cost price. Of course coal merchants make profits in the winter, and are not particular about losing customers or orders then, for no merchants in London can deal properly with the trade which pours in upon them in times of severe frost, or thick snow, or dense fog. But such weather rarely lasts long, and arrears of deliveries are made up as quickly as may be after it has passed.

As to a ring or organized monopoly which controls the coal supply of London to the serious disadvantage of the community, our informant remarked with some warmth: "Oh, yes; I have seen that sort of thing before in newspapers; but it is the most arrant rubbish, and, in fact, absolutely untrue. Our firm are only interested in the smallest and most indirect way in the London retail coal supply; but I am well acquainted with all the largest merchants who supply householders, and unhesitatingly affirm that the severest competition exists between them. The only foundation for the statement that any 'ring' exists in the London coal trade lies in the fact that an agreement is now and again arrived at on 'Change as to the prices which certain advertising coal merchants shall quote to the public. The greatest anxiety is shown by four-fifths of the coal merchants to keep these prices low, as otherwise they lose trade to the scores of collieries who have railway coal depots in London, and to the endless number of small depot coal merchants, coal dealers, trolly men, &c., who would get the trade sooner or later if the ordinary prices of the coal merchants were not cut too fine to allow them to do so. I don't believe that half a dozen 'combinations to protect the interests of the London coal consumers' would cause the margin or profit which coal merchants now get for providing railway waggons or steamers and barges, paying railway rates, wharfage, City dues, weighing, screening, storing, loading up, delivery, &c., to be lessened by 3*d.* per ton. Certainly no association will do so which proposes to charge 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton profit."

WILL MR. GOSCHEN TAKE OFF THE NEW WINE DUTY?

The London correspondent of the *Cardiff Mail* (Mr. Maclean, M.P.) writes: I find an impression abroad among wine merchants that the additional duty which was put upon sparkling wines last year will be removed when Mr. Goschen expounds his forthcoming Budget. As far as can be gathered from information obtainable in Ministerial circles, the wine merchants are under a wrong impression on this subject. Yet it ought not to be forgotten that the new duty was heard of in the wine merchants' counting-houses long before the introduction of last year's Budget.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER MAZARIN BIBLE.

The library of the Earl of Hopetoun has just been catalogued by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge for sale next month, at their rooms in London, and the books removed from Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Edinburgh. It is rich in MSS. and early printed books, including the famous Mazarin or Gutenberg Bible, which, when perfect and in good condition, fetches an enormous sum. Sir John Thorold's copy sold in December, 1884, for no less than £3,900, and the Earl of Crawford's copy in 1887 for £2,650. The very existence of Lord Hopetoun's copy is a surprise to collectors, and was unknown until recently brought to light by Mr. Hodge, jun.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON MR. O'BRIEN.

HIS CLOTHES TORN FROM HIM AND HIS BEARD CUT.

AFTER A GREAT STRUGGLE HE IS LEFT EXHAUSTED.

The town of Clonmel, and indeed the whole county of Tipperary, was yesterday thrown into a state of intense excitement by the discovery that Mr. O'Brien has been stripped of his clothing and subjected to some very rough treatment in an attempt to make him conform to the prison regulations. Mr. O'Brien was not put to any inconvenience until after breakfast. On arriving at the gaol shortly before 3 A.M. he was conducted to an apartment in which stood a bed and other fittings, and refreshed after a long journey by a few hours sound sleep, he rose, feeling tolerably well in health. In the course of the morning, however, he was removed from the cell in the untried prisoners' quarters, where he had passed the night, and placed in another part of the building, up to about noon, friendly justices found the prisoner all right in the portion of the gaol devoted to the use of prisoners awaiting trial on a warrant, no attempt having been then made to enforce the extreme rules of the prison. His troubles began with the entry into his cell of Mr. Hewetson, the prison doctor, who informed the prisoner that he would be required to undergo a medical examination. Mr. O'Brien said he should refuse to submit to any, giving as a reason certain remarks publicly made by Mr. Balfour with reference to his (Mr. O'Brien's) health. He added that he should further decline to answer any questions about himself. The doctor, it is stated, then asked Mr. O'Brien to follow him along the corridor or lobby to where the process of medical examination was usually gone through with new comers. At this stage report has it that some very heated remarks were exchanged by Mr. O'Brien and the doctor and the latter retired from the cell without having accomplished his mission.

HALF AN HOUR'S STRUGGLE.

After another brief interval the governor of the prison, accompanied by five stalwart warders, is stated to have waited on Mr. O'Brien, and from the fact that one of the subordinates carried a suit of prison clothes, it was evident that a trial of strength, if the prisoner persisted in his attitude, was imminent. Mr. Andrews (the governor) informed Mr. O'Brien that he must take off his clothes and put on the suit provided for him by the authorities. The hon. member intimated that he should do nothing of the kind. The Governor thereupon ordered the sergeant in that case to enforce the regulation. The warders advanced and seized Mr. O'Brien, who resisted with all his strength. After a prolonged struggle, which it is said lasted nearly half an hour, Mr. O'Brien is said to have been thrown to the floor and overpowered. Then, it is alleged, he was stripped of all his clothes except his shirt, and whilst partially insensible was forced into the prison suit. His violent efforts to resist the warders completely exhausted him after a time, and it was not until he was in a fainting condition that his custodians were able to get his clothes away from him.

Then the warders proceeded, under the direction of the governor, to enforce Mr. O'Brien's obedience to another of the prison rules. Whilst the prisoner was still in a fainting condition, it is alleged his hair was cut in the usual prison fashion, and his beard was clipped. It is also stated that an attempt was made to weigh the prisoner, but that this was unsuccessful.

"AS LONG AS HE LIVED HE WOULD RESIST."

When Mr. O'Brien recovered the use of his speech, he declared that as long as he lived he would resist those attempts to degrade him, and he reminded the governor that although they had succeeded in forcing the prison clothes upon him they could not force him to keep them on. He announced his determination to take the obnoxious garments off at the earliest possible moment, and at a later stage he carried out his threat. At this time, however, the governor retired, leaving behind him two warders to prevent Mr. O'Brien doing as he proposed.

Shortly afterwards, Alderman Hackett, J.P., one of the visiting justices appointed by the grand jury, came to see Mr. O'Brien. According to Mr. Hackett's statement, the governor hesitated somewhat before admitting him to visit the prisoner; but in the end moved slowly off in the direction of the prisoner's apartment, remarking at the same time that Mr. Hackett would be sorry to see the condition that Mr. O'Brien was in; that the prisoner was very excited about his clothes being taken from him, and that force had to be used to put on the prison suit. On entering the cell Mr. Hackett became alarmed about Mr. O'Brien, who appeared to him to be in a very serious condition. The prisoner was intensely excited, and appeared to be completely exhausted from his recent exertion. Being a visiting justice, at the instance of the grand jury, Mr. Hackett has powers with reference to the inspection of prisons and their inmates not granted to other magistrates, and in this case he deemed it advisable to use them. Informing the governor that he must have a private interview with the prisoner, he requested that he should be left alone with Mr. O'Brien, and accordingly the governor and warders withdrew.

A PRIEST SENT FOR.

When alone with Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Hackett received from the prisoner an account—of which the substance is given above—of what had taken place. Mr. O'Brien protested loudly about the treatment he had received, and seemed altogether unhinged by what he had gone through. Mr. Hackett deemed the case so serious that he proceeded at once to the residence of the chaplain of the prison for the purpose of soliciting his offices. Father Everard hurried to the prison and was conducted to Mr. O'Brien's cell.

The priest found that the warders placed on guard in the cell had been removed, and that Mr. O'Brien, true to his promise, had taken off his prison clothes. When stripped of his own garments a short time previously the warders had left Mr. O'Brien his shirt, and Father Everard discovered the prisoner with nothing on but this. It should also be mentioned that among other things taken from Mr. O'Brien were his spectacles, and being very short sighted, the priest discovered him in a perfectly helpless condition without these aids to his vision. At this stage Mr. O'Brien is described to have been breathing with the greatest difficulty, and in a state of physical as well as well as mental suffering. The priest remained in the cell some time, and during the interview Mr. O'Brien repeated his declaration that he would not wear the prison clothes, no matter what might happen.

MR. O'BRIEN MUCH BRUISED.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Cantwell paid a second visit to the prisoner, but found no alteration in the state of affairs. The prisoner was reported to be much bruised as the result of his fall on the floor during the struggle about the clothes.

The news was telegraphed to Tipperary while the trial of Messrs. Condon and O'Connor was in progress, and the message, which was opened by one of the defendants, caused some sensation in court, Mr. Healy making more than one reference to it in the course of his speech for the defence. In the evening considerable crowds assembled in the streets of the town, and there was a good deal of cheering for the prisoner. But the police patrolled in strong force, and there was no attempt at a disturbance.

Mr. E. C. Hackett, J.P., the visiting justice, Clonmel Prison, telegraphed the following statement:—

Clonmel, Jan. 31, 1 o'clock P.M.—Am just visiting William O'Brien, who arrived at the prison here between two and three o'clock A.M. Found him in an exhausted and excited condition. He had been forcibly deprived of his clothes, and his hair and beard cut close. He told me he had resisted with all his strength, and would do so as long as life continued. He says he will not wear the prison clothes.—EDWARD C. HACKETT, County Tipperary, Visiting Justice, Clonmel Gaol.

The news has created great indignation in Dublin, and even amongst supporters of the Government it is considered as an unnecessary aggravation of the situation.

BISHOP RYLE ON INFANT INSURANCE.

Speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Bishop of Liverpool said many children's lives were insured, and then the poor creatures were neglected till they died, the money got being used by their parents in satisfying their own lusts and passions. He hoped the whole question of child life insurance among the lower orders might be looked into thoroughly, and made the subject of legislation. He could not admit the assertion that the State had no right to interfere between parents and children. Surely if the nation interfered to prevent cruelty to animals, it might do as much in the case of children. Drink was the one grand cause of the neglect and cruelty towards children. If ever there was a person possessed of the devil, it was the person who was an entire slave to drink.

The members of the Rockford Equal Suffrage Association, Illinois, U.S., use paper and envelopes prepared especially for their use. The envelopes are stamped with brief sayings of well-known men and women in favour of woman suffrage, and at the head of each letter-sheet are the words: "Taxation without representation is tyranny. Women are taxed. Women are not represented. Therefore ——." A significant blank is left, and the reader's own logic is relied upon to complete the syllogism.

THE EDUCATION OF LONDON.

SCHOOL BOARD SKETCHES BY "AN INSIDER."

After the preliminary formal business at yesterday's meeting, the Rev. Mr. Jephson rose and moved, "That the resolution appointing one or more instructors in science subjects be rescinded." The resolution in question was adopted by the Board on Oct. 18, 1888 and empowered the Board to "authorize the appointment of one or more additional instructors, who shall give instruction on the peripatetic plan in the science subjects authorized by the new code, as the necessity arises." Mr. Jephson argued that the peripatetic teacher disturbed the discipline of the schools, that his complete apparatus discouraged the pupils from making apparatus for themselves. He was in favour of teaching science, but he wished that it should be taught by the Board school teachers, and not by outsiders Mr. Barnes seconded the motion, reserving his right of speech, and then the Hon. Lyulph Stanley moved the previous question, in order that members might inquire more fully into the working of the present plan. In a clever, pointed speech, he urged that the Board should provide simple apparatus in each school, so that the experiments performed by the science instructors might be repeated by the pupils in the intervals between the lectures. Mr. Gent, seconding, complained that the study of science was much neglected, but the teaching of the peripatetic instructors was good as far as it went. After Mr. Bourke had declared himself in favour of teaching science but against the peripatetic method, Mrs. Annie Besant urged an extension of peripateticism rather than a lessening thereof. General Sims agreed with the main principle of the teaching; while Mr. Barnes, joining in the chorus of approval of science teaching in the schools, objected to our present plan; the only question in dispute was as to method. Mr. Collins supported Mr. Stanley, because his motion gave time for consideration, but thought the present teaching very inefficient. Dr. Gladstone rejoiced over the recognition by the Board of the importance of science teaching. The peripatetic plan had answered admirably in Liverpool and Birmingham, and was answering here so far as it had been tried. Quoth Mr. Jephson, in reply: "The peritatetic teachers do their work badly, and therefore I am against them;" but the Board approved the peripatetics by 34 votes to 6.

SUPERANNUATION.

The Hon. Lyulph Stanley moved a series of resolutions which amounted to a condemnation of the superannuation scheme of the last Board, as embodied in a bill laid before Parliament. With his marked financial acuteness he picked holes in the unbusinesslike and reckless character of the proposed scheme, and concluded by laying stress on the want of information on details afforded to the actuary, appraising the value of a judgment based on such lack of information as not "worth twopence." Mrs. Maitland seconded silently, and then Sir Richard Temple plunged into the fray on behalf of the old Board and its bill; unfair to undo, he urged, when so much has been done. Mr. Stanley was too masterful—(merry chorus from the Board, in which Mr. Stanley joined)—and if he had not settled every detail, the details were sure to be wrong.

Mr. Barnes moves the previous question once more for the benefit of information-seeking new members. Mr. Helby seconds, with a plea not to upset the scheme; then Mr. Whiteley would have the debate adjourned. Mr. Lobb opposes, and perhaps because he does so the Board promptly adjourns it.

CONTRACTS ONCE MORE.

Mr. Helby, as chairman of the Works Committee, has to bring up the report, and the first clause asks the Board to discharge the proposal to accept Mr. Johnson's contract. Mr. Johnson had some unwise friends on the Board who, instead of letting the clause pass quietly, must needs challenge it. Mr. Stanley alleged that the rejection of the contract branded Mr. Johnson as a sweater—it was surely unkind to emphasize this—and he once again went full tilt at the principle of inquiring into the question of wages. Mr. Cook made an admirable speech, pointing out that the decision of the committee was based on Mr. Johnson's books. A letter was read from Mr. Johnson, hotly attacking Mr. Helby, and complaing he had been unjustly used. Copies of this had been sent to some members of the Board in order to gain their sympathy. Mr. Gover moved that the report of the committee be passed, and Mr. Johnson's letter referred back to them for separate report. More combat, and finally the Board blew Mr. Johnson's letter into space, and proceeded to discuss the advisability of allowing in Board schools meetings of workmen who smoked. Hereon again much controversy, enlivened by a diatribe from Mr. Lucraft against bagatelle, billiards, and boxing in Board schools. In the future Mr. Lucraft will move a resolution against the three B's. Then a rush of formal business, approval of details passed in committees, and as the Board adjourns Mr. Diggle vanishes and the meeting is at an end.

Mr. Arnold Morley, who has been travelling in Egypt, arrived yesterday at Rome, where he will stay a week before continuing his homeward journey.

Mr. Henry White, First Secretary of the Legation, has assumed the duties of Charge d'Affaires of the United States *ad interim*.

At a meeting of Liberal Unionists and Conservatives, held in Perth yesterday, Mr. W. L. Boase, manufacturer, Dundee, was unanimously invited to contest the vacancy in East Perthshire.

Sir Edward Clarke, M.P., Solicitor-General, presided at a banquet held last night at the Holborn Restaurant to celebrate the return of Mr. Gainsford Bruce Q.C., for the Holborn division.

A Mormon who got a pass for a minstrel show for himself and children in Salt Lake City went to the show that evening with a troop of thirty-seven young ones at his heels.

Fifty-seven pauper immigrants were returned to Europe in one day, recently Some of the unfortunates had not a single penny, and their passage money was paid by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Emigration Commissioners.

Among the passengers landed at Queenstown last night from the White Star steamer *Celtic*, from New York, were the Earl of Listowel and his son, Viscount Ennismore. The latter is now convalescent.

The Clothworkers' Company's Technical Scholarship, of the value of £130, has just been awarded to Walter C. Mears, a pupil of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Boys' School.

The Swiney Prize, valued at over £300, has, the *British Medical Journal* understands, been awarded by the Royal College of Physicians to Dr. Meymott Tidy, for his publication on Forensic Medicine.

The St. George's Club will give a dinner on February 15 to the Earl of Onslow, on his departure from this country to assume the office of Governor of New Zealand. Lord Knutsford will preside.

Admiral Duncombe, who is in a most precarious state of health, has resigned the chairmanship of the East Riding of Yorkshire Quarter Sessions, which he has held for twenty-three years.

A railway guard, named Edwin Tubb, who lives at Fulham, was sent to gaol from the Westminster police-court yesterday for four months, for stealing jewellery from the portmanteau of a lady who was travelling by his train.

The Bible Society's agents, Messrs. Lea and Purdy, have gone to Delhi, the principal town on the east coast of Sumatra. Their first day of work reached a sale of 207 volumes, of which sixty were Malay in Arabic character, and ten Malay in Roman character.

There are some humorists in the Salvation Army. One of these had ordered a Sheffield newspaper for the benefit of the corps, but after taking it in for a while he wrote:—"Please discontinue sending your newspaper, and send the contents bill instead. There is more in it."

Miss Mary McPherson, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, was the other day appointed as stenographer to the provincial secretary. She is said to be the first woman ever appointed to a Government position in Canada or any of its provinces.

Judgment was yesterday given in the Dublin Exchequer Division in the appeal of Fathers Clarke and Farrelly, against sentences of six weeks' imprisonment for inciting to boycotting. Lord Chief Baron Palles denounced the conduct of the defendants as inconsistent with their priestly office, and the convictions were affirmed.

The poet Whittier receives on his birthday a barrel of pitch-pine kindling from the Whittier coloured school at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The kindlings were accompanied this year by two photographs—one, of the 200 children composing the school; and the other, of the children in the act of voting their thanks to the poet.

Lord Derby, last evening, in distributing prizes to successful students at the Harris Institute, Preston, said the strongest argument to his mind in favour of technical education was that every nation that was our rival in productive arts had zealously promoted it. We require more knowledge of the languages, trade, and demands of foreign nations than we now possessed.

At St. Peter's English Lutheran Church, in Baltimore, on New Year's Day donations of groceries and wearing apparel were made by the members and friends of the congregation for the orphans of Richmond, Indiana, and for students of Hickory, North Carolina. Heaped on the altar wer muslins, canton-flannel, shoes, hosiery, dolls, &c. At the base, forming an immense railing, were cans of fruit, coffee, sugars, teas, hams, &c.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON "THE BISMARCK DYNASTY."

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

The *York Herald* says:—"We hesitate whether to receive with regret or with satisfaction the very important article on 'The Bismarck Dynasty,' which appears in the February number of the *Contemporary Review*. There are strong reasons for satisfaction in the fact that what seems to be the true character of Prince Bismarck, and the true story of his aims and policies, of his hatreds and jealousies, are revealed in these pages by some well-informed and competent authority. The inscrutable Chancellor, who wears a sort of iron mask before the world, is here unmasked; he is shown in all the coarse selfishness, the calculating and cruel hardness of his nature. Prince Bismarck is beginning to taste the fruits of failure. He may gag the press of Germany, but he cannot crush enlightened opinion and the judgment of sane men. Already he has outlived that fame which represented him in the character of a hero. Strong and powerful he is still, and will so remain no doubt for the few years that he may yet live. But the dynasty which it is his present chief ambition to form, if it survive at all, will only survive as a warning to Ministers who attempt to accomplish by tyranny and repression what can only be achieved by policies and by conduct that inspire confidence and respect."

The *Star* says the article is "perhaps the most scathing bit of personal characterisation which has appeared since 'Junius' and the *North Briton*. The 'Bismarck dynasty' has now arrived at the very summit of human ambition, but the moment when everything seems to be making for Bismarck is precisely the time when a man, intoxicated, as he seems to be, with mere delight of power, is likely to make the fatal slip which ruins all. Already Liberal Europe is asking itself—'How much more of Bismarck are we going to have?' In England the feeling of disgust natural to the temper of our people and the spirit of their institutions is deepening into a profound national sentiment."

THE PRINCE AND THE KAISER.

The *Liverpool Mercury*, speaking of the terrible philippic, says:—"The Prince of Wales has to visit the new Kaiser in a few weeks, and to invite him to England in the summer. So unfriendly were they to each other last autumn that special measures were taken to prevent them from meeting at Vienna. Their relations will not be improved by an onslaught made, it may be with the spear of truth, but with a spear tipped with poisonous malice. It was hoped that the young Kaiser's visit to the English Court would assuage some of his prejudices, and increase the flickering friendliness towards his mother's people in his mind. After the publication of this article, it is to be feared that his worst feelings will be confirmed, and the growth of his kindlier ones prevented."

"AN INDICTMENT REEKING OF TREASON AND TREACHERY."

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says:—"The Reviewer in the *Contemporary* has outstepped discretion. His argument is vitiated by vindictiveness. It is regrettable that so furious an onslaught should have been published at a time when war clouds darken the horizon, and when it is necessary for allied nations to stand fast by each other's side. It is not the hand of an anonymous writer that should have penned these accusations against the German Chancellor. The indictment reeks of treason and treachery. It should have been preferred in open court by a responsible accuser."

A WRITER WHO FIGHTS WITH BLUDGEONS AND GIVES NO QUARTER.

The *Nottingham Guardian* says:—"We have not, of late, expressed much sympathy for Prince Bismarck, and we cannot say that we altogether regret that somebody has at last been found to stand up manfully to the statesman who seems disposed to play the part of a European bully, and to tell him plainly what many people are thinking. But we doubt whether the writer who treats of the subject in the new number of the *Contemporary Review* has been well advised in making all the statements he does. A more savage attack could scarcely be imagined. The writer fights, not with rapiers or daggers, but with bludgeons, and he gives no quarter. By some means or other the article to which we are referring will find readers in Germany, and it can scarcely fail to profoundly affect the reputation of the man it attacks."

SPIRITS v. SOCIALISTS.

"Only in the direction of these new forces do I see signs of a movement strong enough to oppose the impulse to which we are all yielding."—AUBERON HERBERT, in *Pall Mall Gazette*.

QUOTH Herbert, "This red Revolution,
Which ever approaches apace,
To disturb with barbaric confusion
The repose of the civilized race—
Let it come! When the Vandals invade us
There's a Power will baffle their course,
For we'll summon the Spirits to aid us,
And conquer by Psychical Force!

They shall tremble at ominous tappings,
When low the night-taper has burned;
With fearful phenomenal rappings
Shall their heads, and their tables, be turned;
We will hypnotize Hyndman to mildness,
And mesmerize Morris to peace,
Shed calm on the Socialist wildness,
Till the noisy class-contest shall cease.

Then in sweet Theosophic employment
Shall Labour find food and content,
While plutocrats scorn self-enjoyment,
And landlords refrain from their rent;
All laws shall be laid in abeyance,
For the world shall roll free on its course,
In a blissful Anarchical séance,
A rapture of Psychical Force!" S.

GOVERNMENT MAPS.—Notice.

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Resolved unanimously—

That this Court receives with deep regret the intelligence of the sudden death of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria-Hungary, and respectfully offers to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, to the Imperial and Royal Family, and to the Peoples of Austria-Hungary this expression of its sincere condolence on the great loss which they have thus sustained.

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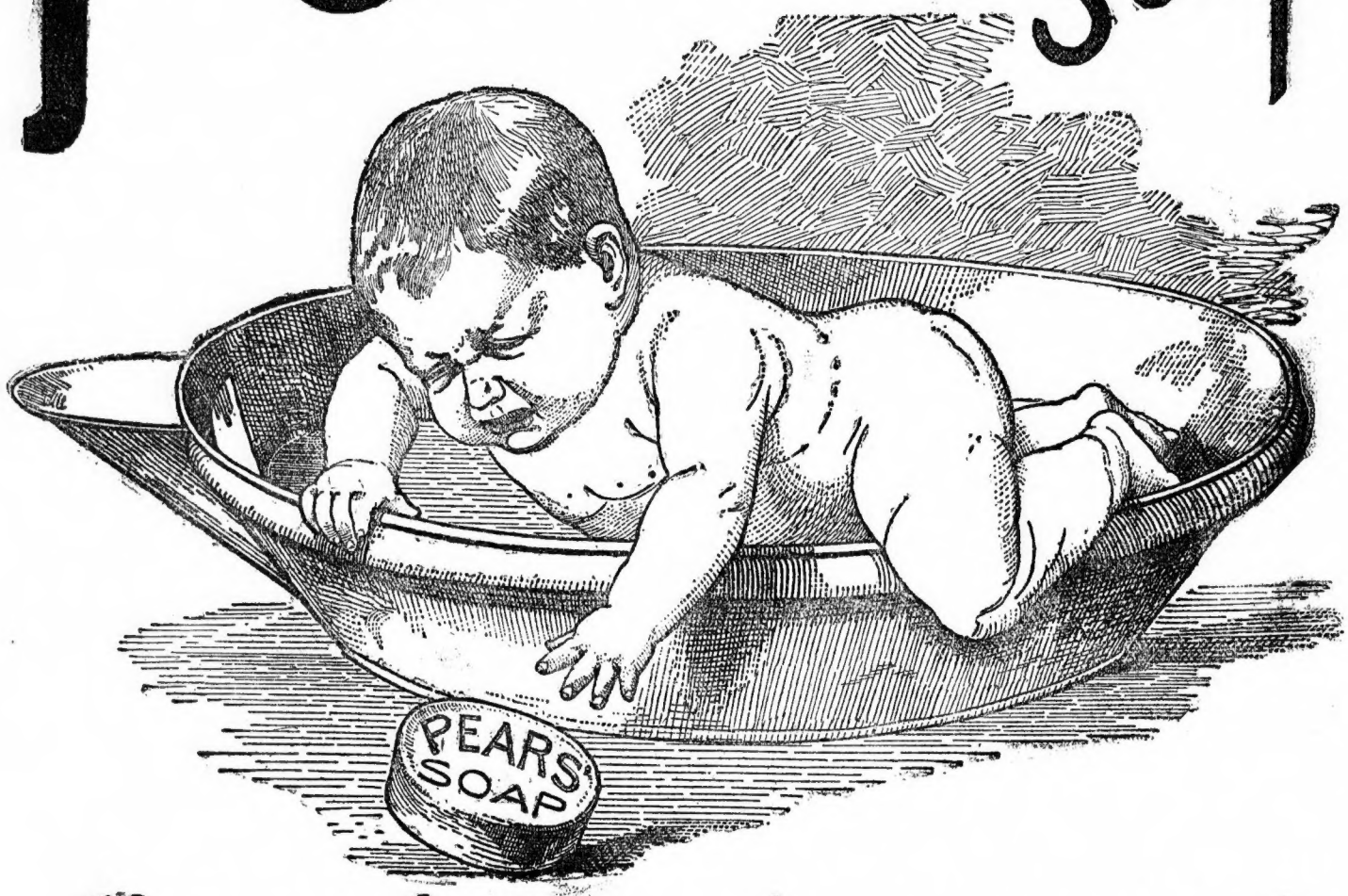

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112, Bishopsgate-street, London, Jan. 31, 1889.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INTEREST allowed to Depositors in this Bank is this day REDUCED to the following rates, viz.:—On sums of £300 and upwards, at seven days' notice, ONE AND A HALF PER CENT.; on sums of £500 and upwards at call, ONE PER CENT.; and on sums under £500, ONE PER CENT., until further notice.

The Bank reserves to itself at all times the right to decline deposits.

Jan. 31, 1889. W. ASTLE, Manager.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and Branches of this Bank on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of Withdrawal is this day REDUCED to ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

W. F. NARRAWAY, General Manager.

5, Princes-street, Mansion House, Jan. 31, 1889.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST on all DEPOSITS with this Bank repayable on seven days' notice (except those held at lower rates by special arrangement) will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice, which will be given by advertisement only.

Jan. 31, 1889. G. A. TUCKER, Town Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed to depositors at seven days' notice of withdrawal will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. until further notice.

ALFRED BROWN, Manager.

No. 6, Lothbury, Jan. 31, 1889.

THE CITY BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the present RATE of INTEREST on Deposits with this Bank, subject to seven days' notice, is ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.

Threadneedle-street, Jan. 31, 1889.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the Head Office and Branches the RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits subject to seven days' notice before withdrawal is this day REDUCED to ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.

No. 21, Lombard-street, Jan. 31, 1889.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at seven days' call is this day REDUCED to ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

H. J. LATTER, General Manager.

No. 52, Cornhill, Jan. 31, 1889.

LLOYDS BARNETTS and BOSANQUETS BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank upon deposits at its London Offices is ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. for money at seven days' notice.

HOWARD LLOYD, General Manager.

City Office, 72, Lombard-street, Jan. 31, 1889.

THE ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
LONDON OFFICE,
123, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at this Office will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

Jan. 31, 1889. J. T. HORLEY, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED).
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

London Office: NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the National Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.

Jan. 31, 1889.

THE UNION BANK of SCOTLAND (LIMITED). NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the Union Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT per annum from this date until further notice.

J. A. FRADGLEY, Manager.

London Office, 62, Cornhill, E.C., Jan. 31, 1889.

THE STOCK and SHARE AUCTION and BANKING COMPANY (Limited), 68, Lombard-street, E.C., deals in every description of financial security at net prices, but makes a speciality of everything South African. It has agents in most of the Transvaal commercial centres. The *Weekly Bulletin* is the only paper in the entire world that has persistently, week after week for years past, prophesied the present state of the South African Mining Market. It is the property of the above Company. Price one penny, or 6s. 6d. per annum, post free.

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KENNETH FFARINGTON BELLAIRS, Managing Director.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK. Principal and Interest payable in London, for £1,317,800.

The NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, 149, Leadenhall-street, E.C., is authorized by the undersigned to receive Tenders for SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK amounting to £1,317,800, being the amount authorized by the Act of the South Australian Parliament, No. 443 of 1888, assented to 8th December, 1888, for the construction of Railways and Water-works, and for other Public Purposes.

This loan will be issued in Stock to be inscribed at Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C., and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from the 1st January, 1889.

The revenues of the Colony of South Australia alone are liable in respect of this Stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or of the Dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto—40 and 41 Vic., cap. 59, sec. 19.

Principal and interest are payable in London; the interest on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, and the principal at par on the 1st day of January, 1939. The first six months' interest will be payable on the 1st July, 1889.

Interest warrants will be forwarded, by post, to the holders of inscribed stock. In the case of joint accounts, the warrant will be forwarded to the person first named in the account, unless instructions to the contrary be given.

A copy of the authorizing Act may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, and also a copy of the Act (No. 268 of 1882) authorizing the creation and Issue of Inscribed Stock.

Tenders will be received by the National Bank of Australasia until two o'clock on Wednesday, the 6th February, when they will be opened, in the presence of such of the applicants as may then be in attendance.

The stock will be allotted to the highest bidders, provided the rates offered are not below £100 for every £100 tendered for.

Tenders at a price including a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not be necessarily accepted, and in the event of an equality of Tenders beyond the amount of this Stock a *pro ratâ* distribution on such Tenders will be made.

No tender for less than £100, or for a fractional portion of £100, of Stock will be entertained.

Payments must be made as follows, viz.:—

1. £5 per cent. on Application.
2. A further sum on 12th February, 1889, to reduce the amount unpaid to £75 per cent.
3. £25 per cent. on 12th March, 1889.
4. £25 per cent. on the 16th April, 1889.
5. £25 per cent., being the balance, on the 14th May, 1889.

Scrip Certificates will be issued after the payment of the instalment due on the 12th February, 1889, and, when paid up in full, they will be exchangeable at Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., for Stock, but Scrip paid up in full in anticipation may be inscribed forthwith as Stock with the dividend current.

Stock Certificates to Bearer, of the denominations of £100, £500, and £1,000, with Coupons for the Half yearly Dividends attached, will be obtainable in exchange for Inscribed Stock at Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., on payment of the prescribed fees, and such Certificates can be reinscribed as Stock at the will of the holder.

After payment of the instalment, the balance may be paid on or after the 12th February, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment, or balance, at its proper date, the amount, or amounts, previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at the office of the National Bank of Australasia, or of the undersigned.

ARTHUR BLYTH, Agent-General for the Government of South Australia.
8, Victoria-chambers, Westminster.
30th January, 1889.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000: paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

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CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

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ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
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The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

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